# THE MUNSON MAIL.

Vol. 6, No 41 | MUNSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1917 | G. C. DUNCAN, PUBLISHER



**PROFESSIONAL CARDS**

**A. J. LAWRENCE, B. A. L. L. B.**
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Money to loan Insurance
Munson - - Alberta

**J. H. MacINTYRE**
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Drumheller - Alberta

**Wm. A. Low, L.L.B.**
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, MONEY TO LOAN
Delia, - Alberta

**Queens Hotel, Delia**
When in Delia stay at the Queen's Hotel, under new management.
DELIA - - ALBERTA

Before making dates, see the MUNSON AUCTIONEER
**W. H. DALY**
Munson - - Alberta

Every burg has a bunch of auctioneers, BUT there is really only one
**P. BATSON,**
The Delia Auctioneer
I also buy
**Horses & Cattle**

**XMAS GIFTS of Jewelry**
Special assortment for this Christmas season
Wrist watches with extension bracelet - $14 to 25.00
Solid Gold Brooches $4 to $28
Cameo Brooches 9.00 to $12
Cameo Rings $3.00 to $12.50
Ruby and Pearl rings 8 to $25
Signet rings - $3 to $6.50
Gents' tie pins 14k 3.50 to $5
Cuff links - 4.50 to 7.50
Tie clips solid gold - $2.50
Call and inspect our Christmas gifts.
**H. B. Moore**
Jeweler and Optician—C N R Watch Inspector
DRUMHELLER - ALBERTA

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM LAND
McCUAIG, THOMPSON & CO. FARM MORTGAGES
CONTRACTS, FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES BOUGHT

**IDEAL POOL HALL**
POOL AND BILLIARDS
CIGARS TOBACCOS CANDIES
BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION
Jas. Ferguson - Munson

We Print
**Butter Wrappers**
At the Following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 | $1.25 |
| 250 | 2.25 |
| 500 | 3.25 |
| 1000 | 4.50 |

Send in your orders
The MUNSON MAIL

Ask to see "The Mutual Series" Private Greeting Cards for Christmas. Exclusive but not expensive. Prices $1.00 a dozen and up. The Munson Mail.


## A NEW RECORD IS ESTABLISHED

**One Person out of Every Ten in Canada bought Victory Bonds.**

The latest returns in the Victory Loan campaign show a total of 782, 714 subscribers, or one subscriber for every ten people in Canada. This establishes a new record with respect to the proportion of the population of a country subscribing to its War Loans. The previous record was held in Great Britain, where one person out of every twenty-three subscribed to the last War Loan. In the Liberty Loan campaign in United States, bonds were sold to one person out of every twenty-seven of the population.

In many cities, towns and districts in Canada, the proportion of the population buying Victory Bonds was even higher than one in ten. In a number of cases it was as high as one in four.

The achievement in connection with Canada's Victory Loan, while primarily due to the splendid spirit of patriotism that pervades the country, is another evidence of what may be accomplished through press advertising backed by adequate selling organization.

Prior to the Victory Loan campaign there were comparatively few bond buyers in Canada. The third Canadian War Loan of last spring, which was the most widely distributed bond issue in Canada up to that time, had only 41,000 subscribers. The Finance Minister deemed it essential that many times that number should subscribe to the Victory Loan. He assigned to the press the task of educating with respect to the Loan the great masses of the people who were not bond buyers, and in most cases had only a very vague idea of the meaning of the term "bond" as applied to securities.

For several weeks before the sale of Victory Bonds commenced Canada's need for money to carry on the war and to maintain her agricultural and industrial prosperity was presented to the people of Canada in display advertisements in the press Emphasis was placed in those advertisements on the privilege and duty of every Canadian to assist in the war financing of his or her country, and upon the fact that if Canada's financial needs were to be met the great masses of the people would have to buy Victory Bonds. The meaning of a "bond" and the security behind Canada's Victory Bonds were explained in simple, every-day language. Similar educational work was done voluntarily by almost all newspapers and other publications through their news and editorial columns.

By November 12th, when the sale of Victory Bonds commenced, the people had been educated very largely to the need for the money, the security behind the Loan and the reasons why every person who could possibly do so should buy one or more Bonds. The preparatory educational work in the press was followed up by personal solicitation by a most efficent Dominion-wide organization of personal workers. Concurrently with that personal solicitation there appeared in the press a series of "selling" advertisements emphasizing the immediate privilege and duty of every Canadian to buy Victory Bonds, and many editorials and news articles along the same line were published in every newspaper.

The press publicity created an atmosphere and a knowlege of the situation that in addition to securing large numbers of subscribers without personal solicitation made it possible for the personal worker to do their work quickly and effectively and with infinitely greater results than could have been obtained without the educational inspiration.

(Continued on last page)

# Sweeping Victory for Union Government

**Alberta went Union giving the Government ten Members--Two still doubtful--Bow River returns slowly coming in--Unionist leading with 60 majority.**

The latest election returns show that the government has been returned with a majority of more than 46 with several more in doubt. Ontario and the west are unanimously for the union. The returns show that Alberta is for the Union Government with ten seats and two to hear from.

The returns from Bow River are slowly coming in and at midnight last night with only seventy-five more polls to hear from Mr. Halliday was leading by the small majority of sixty over Mr. Gouge.

Munson went strong for the Liberal Candidate, the vote standing as follows: Liberal 93; Union 83; Non-Partisan 13; Socialist 1. The total number of votes polled was 149 including five rejected and one spoiled ballot.

### CONSCRIPT EARNINGS OF ALIENS

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 18.—That he would urge the conscription for war purposes of all monies earned by alien enemies over $1.10 per day was the statment by Maj.-Gen. S.C. Mewburn, minister of militia and member elect for East Hamilton. The minister of militia stated that while he would not make any predictions on the matter he would immediately take it up with his fellow members in the cabinet.

## Final Appeal Judge Gives Ruling on Exemption of Farmers

Mr. Justice Duff (the Final Court of Appeal) Declares it is Essential that there shall be No Diminution in Agricultural Production.

*(Published by authority of Director of Public Information, Ottawa.)*

**Hon. Mr. Justice Duff gave judgment on December 5th, in the first test case brought before him, as Central Appeal Judge (the final court of appeal), for the exemption of a farmer. The appeal was made by W. H. Rowntree in respect of his son, W. J. Rowntree, from the decision of Local Tribunal, Ontario, No. 421, which refused a claim for exemption. The son was stated to be an experienced farm hand, who had been working on the farm continuously for the past seven years, and ever since leaving school. He lives and works with his father, who owns a farm of 150 acres near Weston, Ontario. With the exception of a younger brother, he is the only male help of the father on the farm. The father is a man of advanced years.**

**In granting the man exemption "until he ceases to be employed in agricultural labor," Mr. Justice Duff said:**

**"The Military Service Act does not deal with the subject of the exemption of persons engaged in the agricultural industry; and the question which it is my duty to decide is whether the applicant being and having been, as above mentioned, habitually and effectively engaged in agriculture and in labor essential to the carrying on of agricultural production, ought to be exempted under the provisions of the Military Service Act.**

**"These two propositions are indisputable:**

**"(1) In order that the military power of the allies may be adequately sustained, it is essential that in this country and under the present conditions, there should be no diminution in agricultural production.**

**"(2) The supply of competent labor available for the purpose of agricultural production is not abundant, but actually is deficient.**

**"The proper conclusion appears to be that the applicant, a competent person, who had been habitually and effectively engaged in labor essential to such production, ought not to be withdrawn from it.**

**"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that such exemptions are not granted as concessions on account of personal hardship, still less as a favor to a class. The sole ground of them is that the national interest is the better served by keeping these men at home. The supreme necessity (upon the existence of which, as its preamble shows, this policy of the Military Service Act is founded) that leads the State to take men by compulsion and put them in the fighting line requires that men shall be kept at home who are engaged in work essential to enable the State to maintain the full efficiency of the combatant forces, and whose places cannot be taken by others not within the class called out."**

***Ottawa, Dec. 6, 1917.***

### PTE. T. R. HUGHES RETURNS

Pte. T. R. Hughes, who has been serving with the Canadian boys in France returned home Monday evening and will spend a couple of weeks with friends in town. Tommy is looking fine and fit and is as happy as before, although he carries around one empty coat sleeve. He says he would not have missed the fun for anything in the world. He expects to return to Toronto in a few weeks and attend a technical school for returned soldiers but his friends here hope that he will eventually return to Munson.

### IMPORTANT JOINT MEETING

An important joint meeting of the U. F. A. and Agricultural Society will be held in the Red Cross rooms at Munson, Saturday, Dec. 22d, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of discussing the increased production of pork in the Munson and surrounding districts. Every farmer is urged to attend and take part in the discussion which is vitally important to all.

W. S. Jacobs, Sec'y
C. H. Adsett, Pres.


**Ford Service Station**
Dealer in Ford Cars and Repairs
**Gasoline, Oils, Auto Supplies**
Auto Livery in Connection with Licensed Drivers
H. A. SKINNER, - - Munson

**The Munson Cafe**
NOW OPEN Under NEW MANAGEMENT
Meals at all Hours Nice Clean Rooms
Cigars, Cigerettes, Confectionery
BAKERY IN CONNECTION Give us a Call
C. R. Imerson - Prop.

**XMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS**
. FOR ALL YOUR FRIENDS .
We have a large stock at attractive prices to choose from - - -
Cream, Sugar and Tea Pot Sets in Brown Betty and Silver deposit.
CASSEROLES and GLASSWARE
Flat silverware in COMMUNITY and ROGERS 1847
CARVERS and SAFETY RAZORS
GIVE US A CALL-NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THE GOODS
McLEODS HARDWARE

**SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE MAIL"**

THE **ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**
Incorporated 1869

| HEAD OFFICE | MONTREAL |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorized | $25,000,000 |
| Capital Paid Up | $12,900,000 |
| Reserve Funds | $14,300,000 |
| Total Assets | $295,000,000 |

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED
We advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain
Special attention given to Farmers' Sale Notes and money advanced
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention
H. W. HUTCHINGS, Manager - Munson Branch
N. D. LIVINGSTONE, Manager, CRAIGMYLE BRANCH

# NOW IS THE TIME

to send some Zam-Buk to your soldier friend at the front. With the coming of cold weather, the men in the trenches all suffer, more or less, with chapped hands, cold cracks, chilblains and cold sores, and the soldier who has some Zam-Buk on hand to apply immediately any of these painful ailments makes their appearance, will be saved hours of suffering.

Pte. E. Westfield of "C" Company, 3rd Worcester Regiment, writes: "We wish our friends would send us out more Zam-Buk. It is splendid for sore hands, cold cracks, cold sores, etc.

Nothing ends pain and heals so quickly as Zam-Buk, and being germicidal, it prevents blood-poisoning.

50c. box. 3 for $1.25, all druggists or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK



FIELD CASHIERS
AND
PAYMASTERS
IN FRANCE
CASH
DOMINION EXPRESS
FOREIGN CHEQUES
THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES



## A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly 30 years I have recommended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops thrice daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.


## The Matter of Efficiency

### Much Vaunted Efficiency in Germany Will Not Pass Close Examination

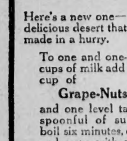
Trustarianized Germany is the bright and shining light of scientific autocracy; and before the war she was spick and span, clean and orderly, and vastly impressive to those whose investigations stop at the surface. But in Germany before the war the infant death rate was twice as high as that of France, more than 40 per cent. higher than that of England or the registration area of the United States, and a little higher even than that of Italy. The tuberculosis rate in Germany was lower than that of France, but much higher than that of England. The proportion of illegitimate births in Germany was considerably higher than in France, twice as high as in England, four times as high as in Ireland. The number of child suicides was greater in Germany than in any other country, and Gerard has told us recently that 55 per cent. of the families in Berlin lived in single room tenements.—Chicago Journal.

"So you have a new cook?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Jibway.

"How long do you expect to keep her?"

"Well, life is an uncertain proposition. We are here today and gone tomorrow, but I expect to be living a long time after this cook leaves."—Birmingham Age-Herald.




## Six Minute Pudding

Here's a new one—a most delicious desert that can be made in a hurry.

To one and one-half cups of milk add one cup of

Grape-Nuts

and one level tablespoonful of sugar boil six minutes, cool and serve with milk or cream. Add raisins if desired.

Get a package of Grape-Nuts from your grocer and try this pleasing recipe.

## A Great Cattle Country

### Leading Cattle Breeders Establish Herds in Alberta

One of the best testimonies of the possibilities of Alberta as a stock-breeding country is shown by the fact that some of the best-known breeders in America are locating here, having been attracted by the ideal climate and natural advantages of this province for stock breeding. Among these are Mr. Mossom Boyd, here are J. D. Macgregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, and George F. Fuller, of Girvin, Saskatchewan. It is not the intention of either to give up their ranches in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The latter has purchased two sections south of Cluny, Alberta, and will move part of his herds to Alberta in the near future, while the latter, who has bought a place about 30 miles south of Calgary, has already moved a portion of his herds.

Mr. Macgregor is well known throughout America as a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle and Suffolk sheep, and for two years in succession, in 1912 and 1913, he was leader in carrying off the grand sweepstakes for the best beef steer at the International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago, with Glencarnock Victor and Glencarnock Victor II.

Mr. Fuller intends to make Calgary his headquarters in future and has brought some of his best cattle from his Girvin ranch. He is of the opinion that Alberta offers a better opportunity for the live stock industry than any part of America, being particularly well adapted on account of its excellent climatic and soil conditions.

**Help for Asthma.** Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble, once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. ouring cases of asthma of long standing. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily ing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.


## Excursions to Eastern Canada

### Popular Winter Excursions Conducted by Canadian Northern Railway

If you are contemplating going East this winter, consult your nearest Canadian Northern Railway agent in reference to service and information offered by this popular road. Special fares daily from December 1st to 31st, good to return any time within three months. Liberal stop-over, with excellent service, standard electric lighted cars, observation cars and the best of standard sleepers. Through tourist cars, new, with all latest conveniences, from Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon and Winnipeg. Write for pamphlet to District Passenger Agent at Edmonton or Saskatoon, or write to R. Creelman, General Passenger Agent at Winnipeg.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

## The British Navy

### Enemies of Germany Would Have Been Powerless Without Britain's Strong Arm

Lloyd George says that the British navy saved the entente. It has been the factor which saved the world from Germanism. If German ambitions finally be reduced to the form with which the rest of the world thinks it can live, the reduction will be due to the British navy. Sea power has preserved what is preserved of the nations Germany set out to subjugate.

If the British navy had been out of the way the German navy would have controlled the seas. France would have been without sufficient coal, and without sufficient coal would have been without sufficient munitions. France would have been blockaded efficiently. No calculation can entertain the idea that French efforts, however desperate, could have prevailed against the German military effort plus a successful blockade.

The British, without a controlling navy, could not have entered the war. Italy and Rumania would not have entered. The United States would not have existed as we could not have helped the entente with money, supplies or men. Whatever consequence might have been in store for us as the result of a German victory we could have done nothing but sit and wait for them.

The enemies of Germany would have been powerless without the British navy. Germany would have had the world by the neck and could have choked it. It checked the Germans. It holds it in check now. To do this the grand fleet does not have to fight. It merely has to exist.—Chicago Tribune.


Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.


### Primitive Man

Bombers are always bloodthirsty creatures. An officer, bleeding profusely from a face wound, was besought by his batman to go back to the dressing station and get the reason being, "I canna gan back wi' ye sir, afore I hae a bash at the Jerries wi' my bombs. Thereill be nae Boche left if I dinna gang noo!" And off he went into the mist and the barrage smoke of the new hell.

First Newsboy—Chimmie's got a job as caddie for a golf club. Is dere much money in dat?

Second Ditto—De salary ain't much, but dey makes a lot extra backin' up fellers when dey lies about de scores dey made.—Boston Transcript.




## Shopping in Toronto

is really delightful, due to the many beautiful retail stores, where the best in modern styles and designs are always on exhibition at moderate prices. Many people find that it is possible to save the expense of a trip on their purchases. We have special facilities for handling your parcels.

Christmas shopping through buying in Toronto.

### What an Opportunity

to enjoy a visit to the City and make a pleasant holiday out of what would otherwise be a tedious, difficult task. No need to worry about where to stay. The Walker House, Toronto's Famous Hotel, is favorably recognized Toronto home for ladies. Just a few minutes' walk from the principal stores. We have special facilities for handling your parcels.

THE WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO
Geo. Wright and E. M. Carroll, Props.
*The House of Plenty and Reasonable Rates*



When buying your Piano insist on having an

Otto Higel Piano Action


## The Dragon's Teeth

With twenty-two nations named in the compilation, it becomes evident how effectively Germany has sown the dragon's teeth. That she will continue in her endeavors to complete the ancient myth by setting the armed progeny against each other is equally evident. It is the fervent hope of liberty that this can never be done. The temporary collapse of the Russian military power is the only break. This, let it be hoped, is a breach that will be healed when Russia gets a full taste of the Prussian methods.—Kansas City Star.


Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.


### Time the Enemy

We have taken our time even in our support of Britain and France. Alas for that element of time! How we have squandered it! "Ask of me anything you will," said Napoleon to one of his generals, "except time." We have acted very much as if we had all the time there is. Now, the swift advance of the Teutons toward Venice may for a while make a mock of such assistance as we can give. But our resources must not be slinted. We must actively join Great Britain and France in measures of prompt assistance.—Boston Transcript.

Beatrice—Is it true that sailors have a girl in every port?

Midshipman Harold—Well, I'd hardly say that—there were several places we didn't touch on our cruise.—Judge.

## The Clever Boy

### Unduly Retarded by Masses in Elementary Schools

Professor J. MacLean of Manitoba University, says the easy-going kind of education is bad for anyone, but it is doubly injurious to the lad who is going on to the secondary school and then to the university. He is handicapped early in his career by an acquisition of bad intellectual habits, not to speak of the time wasted which he will have to make up in the secondary school and the university. A patriotic educationalist perhaps says: "Our system has been devised to meet the educational requirements of the masses, not to meet the wants of the exceptionally clever boy who is going on to the university." It may, however, be denied that the present system does as much as it might for the masses, and on the other hand affirmed that a national system of education cannot afford to neglect in the elementary stage the interests of the secondary school and the university. If it does, wealthy parents will send their children to private schools and from them will arise those class distinctions which it is one of the merits of our national school system that it discourages. If the present course of studies is all that a dull boy can take in 8 or 9 years, facilities should be provided to enable the clever boy to take it in 5 or 6 years. But is the dull boy such a dullard? The elementary schools even on the present lines could be greatly improved, and the secondary school and the university each have an opportunity of realizing the educational aims which pertain to them."

**Sleeplessness.**—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry. Try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force on the nerves, and where there is unrest they bring rest.

### Knitting in Church

The Sunday morning sermon of Rev. L. B. Longacre, Congregational minister, at Denver, Colo., is now accompanied by the merry clicking of a hundred pairs of knitting needles. Seven of his congregation, unwilling to leave off their knitting while sweaters and other comforts for the Sammies, petitioned the pastor for permission to knit during the service. He not only agreed, but assisted them to recruit members for the Sunday morning knitting class.

### The British Navy

The enemies of Germany would have been powerless without the British navy. Germany would have had the world by the neck and could have choked it. Sea power was the saving power. It checked the German army. It holds it in check now. To do this the grand fleet does not have to fight. It merely has to exist.—Chicago Tribune.


ROYAL YEAST CAKES

ROYAL YEAST

# ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than one made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA'S FAMOUS PURE FOOD PRODUCTS


## The Sheep Industry

### Sheep are Selling at Record Prices This Year

Farmers who were foresighted enough to go in for sheep raising are truly to be envied these days. Following the high prices obtained for wool, they are now securing higher prices than ever before for their sheep, both for breeding and for mutton purposes. Last August a sheepman here ventured to predict that breeding ewes would reach the $18 mark—an unheard-of price, which at that time seemed unattainable, despite the high price at which wool had been selling. This price was, however, eclipsed on the Calgary market last week when a number of breeding ewes were sold for $20—the highest price ever paid for stock sheep at any central market in Western Canada.

The sheep industry is only just getting a foothold in Western Canada, but it is surely coming into its own. Many farmers are entering the business this fall, and indications point to a wonderful development in the future. A breeder who has sold 13,000 head this fall, mostly in small lots, is of the opinion that in two years time there will be one million sheep in Southern Alberta alone.


## THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. H. Blanche, St. Pamphile, Que., writes:—"I have obtained great results from the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are the only medicine I know of that one can depend upon to promptly cure bowel and stomach troubles." The Tablets never fail to relieve the little one and besides the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they contain no opiate. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


### An Honor Well Deserved

Orville Wright has been decorated with the Albert Medal, awarded by the Royal Society of Arts of England for distinguished performance in the arts and sciences. That is an honor bestowed where it belongs. There have been any other contribution to the modern art of war more important than the aeroplane?—New York World.

## Murder on the High Seas

### Standing of German Seamen is far From Envious

It is a shocking story that is told in the Norwegian papers of the murderous attack of October 17 on the convoy bound from Norway for England. But the horror of it is extraordinary only because we are provided with more detail than usual, only because the German achievement in this instance was not absolutely "spurless." The official German report of October 19 announced that "our fighting forces returned without loss or damage," and it was doubtless their eagerness to get away in time that prevented them from completing the massacre of the men and women who were endeavoring to escape in lifeboats.

Many similar instances have already been described. To recall a few: A lifeboat of the Dutch steamer Hestia was deliberately fired on and sunk by a German submarine, six Hollanders and a Chinaman being killed; one man was killed and several wounded while trying to mend a damaged lifeboat of the Danish steamer Fredensi the crews of the Swedish steamers Baltic and Vanland were dealt with in the same manner, boats from the latter having been fired on for almost an hour after the ship was abandoned. A great many British crews have, of course, been subjected to similar treatment, the most notorious instance being that of the Belgian Prince, when nearly all the survivors were deliberately killed by their captors. By now the number of merchant seamen killed by the Germans amounts to more than 9,000.

It is deeds of this kind that have brought upon the heroes of the German navy the loathing and contempt of all who follow the sea. They account for the formation of the Merchant Seamen's League in England and for the drastic resolutions of the Seaman's and Firemen's union refusing to the treatment of the German flag and of German sailors after the war. The strength of the feeling among these men and its possibilities were shown clearly enough in the failure of the pacifist congress at Stockholm, and it is by no means to be taken for granted that they will forget their wrongs as soon as the war is over. The future standing of the German seamen among men of their calling is far from enviable.—From the New York Tribune.


# How the Vicious Circle of Neurasthenia is Formed

**WHEN the nerves are overstrained by mental exertion, by accident or by shock the irritation makes rest or sleep impossible, and consequently there is no restoration of the wasted nerve force.**

**In its turn digestion fails, because there is lack of nervous energy to control the flow of gastric juices in the stomach and to operate the other organs of digestion.**

**Failing to obtain the necessary nourishment, the blood becomes thin and watery, and as a result the nerves are further starved and rendered less capable of standing the strain put upon them.**

**In this way is formed the vicious circle of neurasthenia or nervous prostration, and there is no magical way in which the circle may be broken up.**

**Overstrained Nerves, Loss of Sleep, Indigestion**

## The Food Cure

Mrs. George Ross, Augusta street, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "Some two years ago I was attacked with neurasthenia, or nervous prostration. I doctored with different doctors without any good results, and even took a trip to a distant city to see if I could not recuperate. But upon returning I found I was no better — in fact, I kept getting worse all the time. I had no appetite, could not sleep, and had to be helped up and down stairs. I also had terrible headaches. One day a book was left at the door telling about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I decided to try it. My folks derided the idea, but I went ahead and secured a box, and before finishing that first box I could see that I was getting better. You may be sure I was delighted to find a remedy that would give me relief. I continued taking them, and recovered so thoroughly that I was able to help with the housecleaning that spring. During my nervous collapse I had failed from 116 pounds to 99, and since my recovery have weighed as much as 110 pounds. I still keep Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in the house, and use them when I feel the need of them. I have recommended them to a great many people around here, and as I feel that I cannot speak too highly of them."

**The nerve cells are starved and must have nourishment. The blood fails to supply this want, so you must give to the blood in condensed and easily assimilated form the elements from which Nature forms new blood and new nervous energy.**

**This is exactly what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does, and it does it so well that no treatment for the nerves has ever met with the enormous success of this great food cure.**

**You can scarcely take up a newspaper without reading of someone who has been restored to health and vigor and happiness by means of this reconstructive treatment. This is Nature's way of effecting cure, and is, therefore, both certain and lasting. A little patience is required, but once the building-up process is under way you will find daily evidence that you are regaining health and the joy of living.**

# Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for $2.75, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

# Rumania Needs Assistance

### Details of the Betrayal of a Gallant People

"Rumania was betrayed not only by Russia, that is, by the old regime of Russia, but by German influences within the Rumanian government," said Miss Lois Fuller, personal representative of the Queen Mary of Rumania in the United States and organizer of the national committee of the United States for Rumanian relief, in an interview with a representative of the Christian Science Monitor.

"Perfidy within the Rumanian government," said Miss Fuller, who is in touch with the Rumanian situation through personal messages which have come to her from the queen of Rumania, "was well illustrated at the time of the burning of the granaries and oil reservoirs at the time of the German invasion. These great grain stores and oil reservoirs were saved from falling into the hands of the Germans and Austrians," she said, "only by the quick action of one English officer, Lieut.-Col. Sir John Norton-Griffiths. Although the Rumanian army had retreated and the Germans were advancing upon Rumania and was about to take possession of the oil area, the Rumanian government persistently refused to allow the oil wells or granaries to be destroyed. As a critical moment, when the enemy had already captured the first series of wells and reservoirs, Col. Griffiths, was with the Rumanian army, in defence of the Rumanian commander, stepped before a detachment of troops and called for volunteers to follow him in putting the torch to the oil and stores of grain. Fifty men sprang forward to aid him, although in doing so they knew they were liable to immediate death. As there was no time in which to lay fuses, the task was most hazardous, but the party accomplished its work without the loss of a man, and the enemy has thus far benefited by the use of only the first series of wells and reservoirs.

"The wells were not totally destroyed, as they might have been by burning, but they were made temporarily useless by having machinery, dirt and rubbish of all kinds that was found at hand. They can be restored by about six months' work, and the Germans are already engaged in bringing them back to the productive point. That the nature of these wells mean to the Germans may be seen from the fact that the resumption of the diver warfare on a large scale was coincident with the capture of the wells.

"The betrayal of Rumania by the old regime in Russia is seen in the fact that after giving Rumania 24 hours in which to unite the war and promising her immediate reinforcements, Russia then withdrew all her troops to Rumania's support, thus by preconceived design, leaving her army to certain defeat at the hands of the Germans.

"At the present time the situation of the Rumanian people is extremely critical. One million civilians have perished and the remainder are threatened with the same fate."

Quoting from a letter to her from Colonel Norton-Griffiths, Miss Fuller said that in the one quarter of the area of the entire country that is now in Rumanian hands, there is an absolute famine of supplies, even of everything. "There is," says Colonel Norton-Griffiths, "an inertia of the most dangerous kind amongst the government and the civilian population, and unless something is done promptly it will lead to the extinction of that brave little nation. There is no country on earth which at this moment requires so urgent relief. The whole population is threatened with starvation.

"As the German army swept through Rumania," said Miss Fuller, "they put up signs reading, 'We are our friends; we have nothing against you, but we have come to punish your fellow lords.' But what they meant by this was shown by the fact that they at once began the perpetration of wholesale atrocities against the civil population, saying as they did this work, 'We do this in the name of the kine.' If the victim was a man, or 'We do this in the name of the queen,' in the case of a woman."

What the Rumanians need at the present time and this information is in a brief memorandum that Miss Fuller has received from the queen, some of the items of which are as follows: 500 carloads of rice; 100 carloads of cheese; 800 carloads of dry vegetables; 600 carloads of sugar; 100 carloads of different preserved foods; 100 carloads of macaroni and similar foods; 300 carloads of leather for shoes; 5,000,000 pairs of shoes; 50 carloads of cotton for boots; 20,000,000 yards of cotton for shirts.

As a part of the campaign for raising funds in the United States a parchment-bound books, one for each state, are being prepared, each large enough to hold 20,000 signatures. These books are to be filled with names, each signer contributing one dollar, and the books are to be subsequently inscribed and presented to Queen Marie of Rumania as a message of hope and good will from the people of the United States to her and the people of Rumania.

Some of those besides Miss Fuller on the American relief commission are Myron T. Herrick, Samuel Hill, Mrs. Frederick H. Gow, Isaac N. Lewis and Marshall Hale.

### He Remembered Napoleon

On celebrating his one hundred and fifteenth birthday recently, Dr. Julius Lukay, of Budapest, told an interviewer that he remembered seeing Napoleon, Marie Louise and the young king of Rome. It was said that the last man who saw Napoleon passed away seven years ago, but if Dr. Lukay is correct his experience is all the more remarkable. It is probable that he may live to see the present Napoleon, Emperor Wilhelm, banished to some lonely island.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Task of British Admiral

By Prof. Gilbert Murray in the London Daily News

Suppose peace firmly established and the remains of militarism fairly exorcised, there will still remain immediately before the nation one tremendous material task, the task of paying our debt and re-establishing our broken prosperity. If we fail in this we fail in all our hopes. Our hopes depend on our power to carry out in a time of distress a social program which was considered too expensive in times of prosperity.

This is a question of hard work and sound economics; not to be decided without co-operation and patience and mutual honesty; certainly not by a thrift to help one industry at the expense of another, or by the granting of doles to particular interests. The spirit of taxation cannot be much extended; it is doubtful whether the rate of taxation, at any rate upon earned incomes, can be much increased without injury to trade. The best way to increase the yield of the taxes is to increase the whole wealth of the nation. No democrat, however ardent, can shirk this task. He can only devote himself to seeing that the increased wealth is fairly divided and used for the good of the whole people.

## ENGLISH AVIATOR ARMY IN HIMSELF

### An Exciting Engagement With the Enemy and a Narrow Escape

An English airman, after crossing the lines at an altitude of 2,000 feet, engaged a machine and chased it, but was driven back by five German albatrosses. He returned towards the lines, seeing thirteen Germans on a railway descended and scattered them with his machine gun fire. He then dropped a bomb on a munition dump surrounded by soldiers and the dump blew up.

Once more he engaged the same enemy airplane he had chased before, but was again driven off by a large number of German flyers. He then came under fire from guns, and going so passed into a heavy artillery barrage. A shell went through the machine, cutting his elevator controls and one side of his rudder control. He swung down toward the ground, but pulled out without out of spin by using his engine at the last minute, and he landed just behind the British barbed wire.

Two soldiers ran to his aid. As they were helping the aerial aviator away from the machine a German shell burst behind them, killing one of the soldiers and wounding the other. The aviator was trying to assist the wounded man when he himself was wounded.

Several stretcher carriers then rushed up and were carrying away the wounded men when a big shell exploded beside the aviator's stretcher and dumped everything in heap. The aviator, then, despite his wound, made his way to safety.

## Paid $27,000 for Meal

### Man, Once Destitute, Leaves Fortune to Girl Who Befriended Him

Mrs. Mattie Hannum of Vincennes, Ind., a woman of many years, ago as a servant on a farm in Indiana when a poorly dressed man called at the house and begged for a cup of coffee. The supposed tramp was weak and emaciated, and the mistress, Mrs. Manila Diram, prepared a nourishing meal and a pot of steaming coffee for the unfortunate. She then her employer came up and ordered the girl to remove the food. When she refused to do so and remained beside the stranger despite her employer's abuse until he had sufficient strength.

On May 10, 1913, Marshall McMurran of Evansville, Ind., died. To Mrs. Hannum, the girl who befriended him in his destitute, he left a fortune, his entire estate, valued at $27,000, was left to the woman who had refused to drive him away when he was hungry. His will read:

"I do on this 7th day of September, 1868, will to Mattie Diram, that poor servant girl who gave me a good bite to eat and a hot cup of coffee when I was so weak and feverish from hunger and near ready to drop, and the said man she worked for was cursing her for giving it to me and ordering me out of the yard, and I have no kin to whom to give all the money or property that I have shall be hers."

## Kaisers Says Je'licoe Is a Gentleman

### Old Friend, Says Emperor, Admits Defeat of German Navy

Details of the kaiser's speech—to the business men of Hamburg have been going the rounds of the British press. The United States press has made on the kaiser's statement that "Jellicoe is a gentleman." The kaiser is quoted in a Reuter despatch as saying.

"My Hamburg friends have lost millions on millions in East Asia, Africa and America, but they stand firm in their determination to hold up especially as regards England's Envy, nothing but envy, drove England into the war."

The kaiser is then said: "Admiral Jellicoe is a gentleman, and an old acquaintance of mine. He is a noble man, a sailor, ever whose lips no lie will pass. In accordance with that truth, he reported his entire defeat in the battle of Jutland. It was only later, when the full effect abroad was recognized that the English endeavored to translate their defeat into a victory over my fleet."

The further statement that the British admiral is a nobleman—which he is not—has created a ripple of amusement among the sailor's intimates and in the press.

"Does he come under the head of organized labor?"

"Well, he plays for a church choir."—Baltimore American.

# A War of Communications

### To Beat the Germans at Their Own Game

Our English habit of regarding the industrial problems of the war in terms of morality or of law is incorrigible, and it has made us miss the military logic of it. It is a war of campaign and the air raids completely. They are the attempts of Germany, and as we are baffled by the difficulties of frontal attack, to find the alternatives. The way around by the sea is barred to them and more decisively than it is to us. The only ways left are the way under, which is the U-boat campaign, and the way over, which is the air raids. Since the failures in frontal attack came before ours, it was natural that they should have hit on the alternative before we did. What they have aimed is to substitute for the war of positions, in which they saw that the attack was at a great disadvantage, the war of communications, in which the advantage is on the whole on the side of the attack. We have to do the same. If the advantage of making this change in the character of the war is not yet so great as it was that she was prepared to affront the whole civilized world and even to incur the hostility of America, it is much more keen ought we to be on account of the change when we can make it without violating the law of nations and without running the risk of making a single enemy more.

Perhaps this areument is breaking through a door that is already open to the United States, but it is not open here as the events in the air this year have proved. Superiority in the two types of aeroplane must permanently belong to either side, for it is always possible to produce a few more machines that are better than the masses of the enemy's forces. But what is disturbing is the evidence that the enemy is thinking in terms of the development of air tactics faster than we are; that last raid on London, for example, owed its success almost entirely to the tactical formation of the enemy's fleet. Evidently the organization of our air service is merely following that of our military and naval tactical ideas, which is almost stationary. But if we are to change a war of position to a war on communications—and on that change depends our chance of victory next year—the air service must lead, not follow, in the development of tactics. In other words, there should be a separate ministry of the air equal to the ministry of war and the Admiralty. For the rest we have to make a compromise between having the enormous numbers which are necessary if we are to secure preponderance in the air and having enough pilots for the aeroplanes. It is not an easy compromise, but on the other hand, three commands' supremacy, if it is sufficiently pronounced, should be enough to bring about the change of policy desired. In a nutshell what we want is to force the enemy to retreat by cutting his communications.—Henry Sidebotham in the New Republic.

### How to Save Coal

Americans whose fuel supply is low should take a leaf from the experience of their British cousins, who dwell for the most part in houses without furnaces and trust to open fires and to good circulation gained by exercise to keep them warm in winter. Those who exercise most will feel the cold least this year.—Boston Globe.

Some people never know when to stop and others never knew when to begin.

# Weakness Cry of Enemy Intended to Deceive the Masses

## REPORTS OF STARVATION IN GERMANY SENT OUT BY BERLIN

When Lord Northcliffe visited Detroit recently, he impressed those with whom he came in contact as a man of quick decision. Fifty-two years old is Lord Northcliffe, and in 52 years he has risen from almost the most obscure of lads to almost the most eminent British layman, but there is no discernible grey in the thick brown hair and the eyes are clear and the voice and manner are youthful. He is still full of enterprise. When he appeared in the hotel lobby where a bank of electric lights was ablaze, and up to a group moving pictures, he made a fine impression on the crowd, by his unobtrusive alertness.

"I am going first to see the tractor plant before I open the Ford Motor Co. plant," said Lord Northcliffe. "This year we are putting 3,000,000 acres under cultivation in England, and it is this tractor that is making this possible.

"Detroit is certainly making an immense contribution to the war in her trucks and in her plans for aeroplane construction. If the Liberty Motor aeroplane can lift us over the German lines Detroit will certainly have reason for great pride.

"When anyone speaks of the end of the war," said Lord Northcliffe in response to a question, "he must first consider transportation. America is doing splendidly. She is training men, she is training men, her shops are working night and day, but how what space that occupies a ship! How are we to take the manufactures across? We must have ships, ships, ships!

"Take an aeroplane, for instance. Each aeroplane requires eight mechanics. Each aeroplane should be accompanied by auxiliary parts equal to two other aeroplanes. Imagine what space that occupies in a ship! Then you will see that what we need is ships, ships, ships!

"Reports on submarine sinkings are perhaps misleading. You notice that there are new reports this morning. Submarines cannot sink fast ships, but invaluable supplies are sent in slow ships. For example, two ships carrying cavalry tools have been sunk recently.

"America is not a ship-building country like England. But if America will build 6,000,000 tons this next year, as I am certain will build, we may be able to see a great impression made on the appearance of the war. I am confident that we have the abundant ships, we cannot estimate how potent America will be. Get ships, build ships, ships, ships, the eagle cries across, getting the mechanism across—that will tell the story.

"I took stock wherever I was in different reports of weakening in Germany. There is no doubt life is hard in Germany, hard. The best points of that is in a book by an American, "The Land of Deepening Shadow." But life is not impossible. And they are getting food from Russian and from many other sources. They have 3,000,000 Russian prisoners who God knows how many poor Belgians and French, to put to work. They can even transport men like that on the treaches or on the ships and let the prisoners carry on the work at home.

"The embargo on shinoing to neutrals was of course, one tremendous blow to Germany. It was a blow in the way that food went into Germany's battle doors.

"But in 1915 you remember, Germany was reported starving. Those reports were not right out of Germany, sent out in the interests of Germany. They will do anything to make the allies or America slacken up.

"Great Britain suppressed foreign lenguage newspapers in the first fortnight of the war. I think that is what America should do—though, of course, England has no such foreign problem as you have. But I saw to some German papers insulting cartoons of the president of the United States. You cannot have government in its highest effectiveness if such things are tolerated."

# Allies Can Only Help

### Russians Must Learn to Strike for Themselves

If Germany were to retain Oesel Island at the conclusion of peace and should continue as she has fortified Helgoland, it would be a revolver pointing perpetually at the head of Petrograd, to paraphrase Arthur Balfour's famous remark about Antwerp and London. The Russians, of course, will expect to be saved from any such misfortune. The allies have given them every assurance that no peace will be concluded at their expense, and the allies certainly can have no wish to see Germany come out of this war strengthened by acquisitions in the east, however badly she may lose in the west. But the Russians, with a larger population than any of the other allies, cannot expect to lie down and have their country saved for them by their friends. That is what the Bolshevik element among the soldiers is trying to do, when they are not directly trying to bring about a German victory. It will be impossible to save Russia unless Russia fights for herself. The allies can give great help in money, munitions and officers. They will be glad to help, as they have been doing from the start. They can and will ship Germany in the west and on the Italian and Balkan fronts, whatever happens to Russia. But the Russians must understand—and Socialists and pacifists are worst offenders—that they have to son with them—that, unless they will strike for themselves, there will be no help for them between socialism or republicanism or monarchy. It will be the question of independence or foreign rule.—From the Buffalo Express.

## The Price of the English Loaf

### Reduction in the Price of Bread by Government Subsidy

Commenting upon the reduction of the price of the quartern loaf to 9d., a writer in the London Daily Times says: "In ordinary times, it is probable that no person would be found seriously opposed to a state subsidy to keep down food prices than the present food controller, but Lord Rhondda and the government were faced with the fact that the population was at a standstill, causing serious unrest, and a subsidy offered the only means by which a reduction could be effected, as the price of wheat is a matter over which the government could not exercise any control. It was not to pay the price asked by the United States and the Argentine. Nothing would have been gained by raising the baker's margin of profit, for expert opinion was against the idea that there has been profiteering in the sale of bread. In order to reduce the price of the loaf, therefore, it was necessary to go to the state for assistance. One view of the subsidy is that it gives bakers and the daily press profits, upon which taxation has laid a heavy hand, to the people who provide them."

### A Sticker for Form

The near-sighted humorist happened to bump into a pedestrian who had a grouch. The pedestrian grew ominous. "Take off them glasses and I'll punch your face for you," he cried.

"But my dear sir," said the humorist calmly, "it is quite against the custom, you know. Who ever heard of ordering off the glasses before the punch was served?"—Boston Transcript.

### Submarine Crews Nervous

### "Mystery" Ships are Very Trying to the Nerves of the Pirates

When the United States entered the war there was a belief on the part of the American public that Thomas A. Edison would retire to his laboratory for a few hours and presently emerge with an invention that would abolish submarines. The problem was not quite so simple, while there are undoubtedly many mechanical devices employed against the submarine in the accumulation of safeguards rather than by some specific invention that the U-boats are being baffled. Another reason why, despite ideal weather for their operations, they show increasing helplessness is suggested by Judson C. Welliver, London representative of the New York Sun. The greatest difficulties the German naval authorities now have is to provide crews for the undersea boats. Men shun the service because of the tremendously high percentage of the crews that do not return.

Mr. Welliver thinks it certain that the Germans are turning out new submarines faster than the allies can sink them, and the new submarines are bigger, faster and in every way more destructive than their predecessors. Nevertheless there are fewer of them out in the fighting zones than there were a few months ago. One explanation is the difficulty of getting crews. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the terrific strain under which the submarine crews labor. Every man is under constant tension, every man on board feeling that he may never come up again. There is also sleep, nor even opportunity to strain from the moment the cruise begins. Mr. Welliver continues: "A considerable number of the submarine crews have been captured and sent to prison camps in England. I am not permitted to tell the exact location of these men who have presently gone stark mad; but it is such as to be highly creditable to the authors of their work."

Lately an element has been added to the battle between the ship and the submarine that increases the latter's handicap. The "mystery ship." This element is the "mystery" ship. No one has been permitted to give anything like a general description of these ships, but it is known that they have been turned out in great numbers, that they look like merchant men, and the captain of a submarine when he peers through his periscope can see only the difference between this deadly fighting ship and a peaceful trader. By the time he gets near enough to make a sure guess the mystery ship is seen suddenly to bristle with gun barrels and small, and showers of shells are falling all around the submarine. If he survives the first attack there is only one thing to do and that is to dive as fast as possible. Add to the mystery ships the decoys of destroyers that are constantly patrolling the areas in which the presence of submarines is suspected and it is only natural that but out of every three are engaged in hunting the submarines instead of in fighting them, and it will be plain that the German U-boat service has ceased to be desirable.

## RESCUED BY A "TANK"

### British Machine Stopped to Pick Up Bewildered German Soldier

Lieut. Arthur A. Dalby, of the Tank Corps, in a letter from the front gives a striking example of the chivalry given these days to a German when the latter is in trouble. Their tank having become inextricably stuck in a shell crater, the crew took shelter from barrage and machine gun fire in a system of tunnels.

"From here we saw a Fritz wandering about," he writes in his letter, lieutenant, "and we shouted to him to come in, but he could not hear us by the noise of the guns, so one of us insisted on going to fetch him — simply to get him out of danger, and this he successfully did after having so in spite of the shells. He was in an awful state, trembling all over, poor chap, and we gave him cigarettes and something to eat, and he soon backed up."

## Food Saving for Health

### Cutting Down of Rations Tends to Longevity

A suggestion that the combination of food conservation with a possible degree of physical salvation is made by O'Brien, writing for the current Medicine and Survey.

Mr. O'Brien's idea is that the doctors shall join in a concert of effort through prescription, put the nation on a diet. He points out the recorded fact that the war period is a restricted food, Germany, England, and Belgium have all reduced their food supply, while the United States is fighting fronts. In Germany it fell from 15 per cent to 40 following the shortening of meat rations.

These mortality facts become more significant when the conservation measure affect the population remaining after the drawing away for war purposes of stronger, and more healthful members.

There is no reason to doubt that in a scientific system of rationing health officials easily its own place. If we can really and at once save a great deal of American energy and well-being, we should be willing to take up the business promptly.—New York World.

### London, the Imperial City

If ever there was an imperial city, it is the London of today, with Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African and other overseas troops thronging its streets, enjoying leave from the rigors of duty and in our midst a score and more official representatives of the great Dominions. London has become the new vecenire of a vast organization which draws its strength from every sea and every clime, and finds its inspiration in the confidence that, as a result of this war, the cause of freedom will be firmly established.—London Daily Telegraph.

# Men and Dollars

### U. S. Taking Her Full Share in the Struggle to Free the World

There is a significant coincidence in the fact that on the day on which American soldiers first marched to the trenches in France the second great Liberty Loan closed, after yielding five billions of dollars for war purposes. There is further timeliness in the two incidents, when the fortunes of Russia and Italy in the war are at a low ebb. Despatches describing the silent march through the night of the American forces to their place in Liberty's first line of defence will give the first real thrill to hosts of American citizens. Millions of men behind them now, or soon to be, in the training camps will re-echo the old song of the volunteers of 1862:

"We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more.

From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore."

More and more the people of the Republic realize their place and duty in the war, knowing their purpose meets with universal obstacles which will put their unity and strength to a supreme test. Perhaps the promptness have hindered a quick realization of some of the responsibilities of the war, and the mounting casualty lists, the good-byes at home, and the never-ending outpouring of red cross bandages have that heart-stirring personal interest in the war which has been lacking. The real issue is now appreciated, and, as President Thwing of the Western Reserve University expresses it, "the troops of George III. were guilty of no injustice one hundred and fifty years before."

The entrance into the war of the United States means much in a physical sense, and it will mean much in a moral sense. The congress recently closed appropriated twenty billion dollars for war purposes, and over 1,000 ships are now building with a tonnage of 3,000,000. The country that has held aloof from "entangling alliances," as enjoined by Washington, takes her full share of the struggle to free the world of a militarism that is a menace to liberty. Her purpose is the defeat of Prussia, and out of that defeat as Viscount Grey recently declared, "must come something constructive, some moral change in international relations," and the success of the United States will be a "sure and unconquerable guarantee that in the peace and after the peace the world will be realized."—Toronto Globe.

## DYING WITH A SMILE

### Splendid Behavior of American Soldiers and Sailors in the Hour of Danger

As the details of the loss of the transport Antilles are received, Americans must feel and express a thankful pride in the behavior of their sailors and soldiers face to face with death.

There was no warning of the torpedo's approach and no sign before or after the explosion of the presence of a submarine. Although the ship was split in two and sank in a few minutes, there was no panic. The men took the situation as it came, fell over and the others followed with perfect discipline, until at length all who remained were compelled to leap from the disappearing wreck. Even in the midst of the horrors of a turbulent sea, men were helpful, self-sacrificing and in some cases jovial, and the story of the rescue from more than one victim was a jest.

Such fortitude in the fury of fighting, there can be no doubt, will enhance at least as good as another's, is common enough, but we do not find it in recorded instances of other peoples in hopeless situations. A nation whose representatives retain to the last, in the presence of a certain fate, not only their self-possession and humor but their sense of humor, will one of these days make its indelible impression upon the battle line.—From the New York World.

## Production of Hogs

### Market Practically Unlimited or More Live Stock Essential

A campaign for increased production of hogs is being inaugurated in Canada. The market is practically unlimited and the farmers need have no hesitation in devoting much more attention to the production of hogs, which is one of the most important and most rapid means of increasing the available supply of meat animals.

It is absolutely essential that Canada should greatly increase her live stock as rapidly as possible. Stocks in Europe have been greatly depleted. The number of hogs in Europe have been compelled to kill more than 33,000,000 of their stock animals. Moreover, the shortage of tonnage and the difficulties of arranging convoys for merchant ships from more distant ports, have practically confined the source of supply to the North American continent.

Canada's duty is to slaughter of cows that are capable of breeding is also attention to animals should receive immediate attention.

### News to Them

A British officer went forward and soundly berated some German snipers who had been entrusted with stretcher bearers, telling them that their action was barbarous and lawless; and pointed out that German stretcher bearers were allowed to come directly up to the British wire without being fired upon. The snipers stopped. Their officers never having told them to respect the Red Cross, they probably had never heard the sound law of mercy for the first time from the mouth of the daring enemy.—Buffalo Express.

"How's your bungalow? You told me it was cooled by woodland breezes in the summer."

"That part was all right, but the landlord is working nature overtime. Now he's trying to heat it solely with the sun."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

# The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto


(Continued.)

It was fine open autumn weather and the ladies were in the water every day. Mrs. Lloyd swimming out to the Fort or the Head as easily as a fish, to the horror of the French people who found such a love of water, especially now the summer was over, an occasion for much shrugging of the shoulders and lifting up of hands and eyebrows, while they muttered of the mad English.

It was not often the lady, who was an old habitue of the place, stayed on after all the summer visitors had flown. There was Mr. Lloyd, a patient person, whose professional duties required his presence in England. Mrs. Lloyd was usually sincerely glad to go back to him in the little Hampstead house when the summer was over, with a feeling of wrapping the domesticities about her as a protection against the cold.

This year she had kept the poor man en garcon some weeks longer than usual. He was a good, sensible man, so she did not confide to him what she did to her young daughter, with whom she was on delightful terms of intimacy.

"As a matter of fact, Kit," she said "I want to see what's going to happen. I feel it in the air about me that something is going to happen with Audignac for its theatre. It will not be the first time of strange events here. Apart from my interest in that delightful, distinguished-looking Mr. Meyrick, and his very pleasant cousin, and Mr. Langton, who is an old friend, there is the interest of the drama. I simply cannot go back to our quiet Hampstead without knowing the denouement."

Kitty was quite resigned to waiting on her mother's whimsicalities. Of course, she could not be expected to see the possibilities Mrs. Lloyd did in the situation; but her love for her mother was tolerant, as became the difference in their ages, and she listened with an amused air. Kitty had rather a fancy for Mr. Strangways—not a silly sentimental, attachment: she would have said that she was not given that way—but a warm friendship, arising from a community of tastes about dogs and horses and other less important matters from an appreciation of Hilary's good nature when he brought her fairings from the town, from sympathy, because she perceived that he too had his anxieties.

Hilary came often to Mrs. Lloyd and her daughter for the relaxation he needed which was not afforded to him by the abstraction of the other two men. He was on easy terms of intimacy with the two ladies by this time. Mrs. Lloyd treated him as she might have treated a son of her own. Kitty's manner to him was that of a petted little sister to an adored grown-up brother. He was always being called into counsel about one thing or another. He was entrusted with many messages and commissions from Mrs. Lloyd when his expeditions led him to a town. He had an endless patience and conscientiousness about fulfilling these commissions which used to make the gentlemen smile, despite their obsession with their own troubles.

The summer was quite over and done with at last. A high tide had brought the waves washing over the roadway in the town which, they had been yesterday; and the wet bathing boxes, drawn high up for safety, the rain driving upon them, gave a sense of dreariness to the place that had been so gay and full of life a few weeks before.

The rain had come in at Mrs. Lloyd's windows, which, moreover, were so shaken by the storms that rest at night was impossible. Hilary, who had a taste for carpentry, offered to plug the ill-fitting windows so that they should not rattle.

He spent an hour over the job whistling while he did it. As often happens, he had got up with a light heart, the cause of which he could not place. It had been puzzling to him since he had got up and run down to the shore for a dip, and had come back tingling with the joy of life, despite the grey skies and promise of more wind.

He completed the task to Mrs. Lloyd's perfect contentment and the admiration of Monsieur and Madame. They had endured rattling windows as an ordinance of the good God; if you had sea you must expect to have rattling windows; but Madame, a born Parisienne, ascribed her nerves to the rattling of the windows in her sleep and the great winds one must bear. The rattling windows were now unnecessary after all if one were only as clever as M. Hari and knew how to make them quiet.

Hilary laughed and promised before another day was done to carry the plugging process on the other windows of the Hotel de la Marine, which was swept by a fierce wind where it stood at the four cross roads at the head of the village.

Later in the day, while he sat with his two silent companions at lunch at the Hotel du Commerce and the walled town, putting his hand into his pocket for his pipe, he pulled out a tight wad of paper. For a second or two he held it in the hollow of his hand, wondering how he came by it. Then he remembered. It was one of the things with which Mrs Lloyd had vainly endeavored to wedge her shaking windows.

He dropped it on the sanded floor. Then picked it up again and opened it. The Petite Parisienne was at the table at his elbow. It had occurred to him that he had not read an English paper for many days.

Mechanically he smoothed out the piece of paper. It was a page of the Times; the Times, a fortnight old. He remembered now how Mrs. Lloyd had offered it to him on the night of his arrival.

The Squire smiled with an absent friendliness and asked if Hilary was becoming homesick. Mr. Langton offered him the Matin, remarking that he made it a rule when he took a holiday not to read English papers, for the same reason he left no address for letters to be forwarded.

Hilary was homesick, perhaps. The sheet of the Times, a fortnight old, interested him. Of course, there could not leave the Squire or else he would have liked to travel back with Mrs. Lloyd and her daughter, who were going in a few days.

It was the front page of the Times. His eye wandered down the Births, Marriages and Deaths. Not that they concerned him much. It was a part of the Times he seldom read; and he wished it was the Foreign News page instead of the front page.

Suddenly he became tense, absorbed in what he was reading. He flushed. He had always flushed easily, with pain, with pleasure, with any feeling strong enough to move him. He glanced up at Mr. Langton, who was quietly eating his omelette; then down again at the paper. No one could have told, looking on, that he was tense with excitement. Indeed the two Frenchmen, sipping their colored strop at the next table, were wondering over the impassiveness of the Englishman.

"Look at that," said Hilary, indicating a notice in the obituary columns. "I might have known it a fortnight ago if I had only accepted the paper when Mrs. Lloyd offered it to me to read."

Mr. Langton took up the paper indifferently and glanced at the place to which Hilary had pointed.

"South—on September 28th, at Marigolds Manor, Saxford—Sir Gilbert South, Bart, suddenly, in his 80th year."

He leaped to his feet in a manner that astonished the two Frenchmen who thought the quiet Englishman had suddenly gone mad.

"Good heavens," he said aloud. "A fortnight ago! And to think how I have been vegetating here, in Provençal quaight. You will come with me, youngster?"

Hilary looked at him with longing in his eyes. Then at the Squire.

"Thank you," he said. "I think I had better not. But will let me have news as soon as possible?"

The blood had surged under his fair skin with pleasure because Mr. Langton had seemed to acknowledge that he had a right in the matter.

"Very well, then. I shall let you know, of course, how things are. I must get back at once. What an infernal waste of time."

"I should have read the paper when it was offered to me," said Hilary, going in search of the bill.

For the matter of that, Dufour offered me a Times a couple of days old soon after you came. It must have been the same. I waved it away. How do I know what has been happening?"

With Mr. Langton gone a greater dreariness seemed to settle upon the place. The storm had sprung up again and promised heavy rain before night. The Squire was certainly not cheerful company. He neither read nor talked. He could not be persuaded to join Hilary in a game of billiards on the little French table. The big hotel, empty now of all visitors but themselves, began to be very dreary. It was only partially lit, and the long dim corridors and shut-in rooms were depressing. It seemed to Hilary that Madame, of the Splendide, who was returning to Paris for the winter, began to look reproachfully at these belated and long-lingering visitors. She had remarked only that morning that but for M. Meyrick and M. Hari, she would have closed the hotel a week ago.

The Squire sat in a dull silence, staring before him. Occasionally he sighed, and the lines of care and perplexity in his face deepened. His profile seemed to sharpen perceptibly every day. Where he sat, his head resting upon his hand, there was a deep shadow upon him. He looked like a sick man to Hilary's alarmed eyes.

"Come," the boy said, laying down his cue. "Let us walk over to Dufour's. This place will make me melancholy mad if we stay here much longer. Why not move on to Dufour's? He will have room for us now—and let the Splendide shut its doors."

"It might be as well," the Squire said, looking up with suffering eyes. "I do not know when I shall be able to get out of this place."

Hilary's heart sank. In two days Mrs. Lloyd and Kitty would be gone. The place would be unendurable, seeing how much he wanted to get back to England.

"Why not move to Calais or Boulogne?" he said. "These small places are apt to be dreary at this time of year. On Friday we shall be left entirely alone, as the Lloyds are going back to England that day."

"My dear fellow," said the Squire, in his manner of an anxious politeness which sometimes suggested a wistful little boy, "do not let me keep you here in this dull hole. You have been a great help and comfort to me; but I can really quite well stand by myself now. I cannot dream of this place, for I have a profound conviction that news will come to me here but, of course, I should not expect you to stay. Of course, you are anxious to be back in England. You must go when your friends go, if not earlier."

Hilary looked at him and said to himself that at all costs he must stay. He could not leave the Squire alone at such a time. The deep dejection in his grief was really becoming serious.

A vision came to Hilary's mind of the restaurant at the Hotel de la Marine, where, now that the place was practically empty, Mrs. Lloyd and Kitty sat of evenings reading or writing in front of a bright fire. Madame Dufour would be knitting behind her bottles, and Monsieur would come in and out, pausing to make remarks and tell stories, which were always amusing, although occasionally Mrs. Lloyd was glad that her daughter had no such knowledge of Parisian argot as she herself possessed.

The restaurant opened on to the corner of the two roads by a half-glass door, the upper panes of which were filled in with colored panes. The floor was tiled. There was a dresser full of gay crockery, old silver and pewters at one side. Round the walls hung various paintings and sketches inscribed, "A mon ami, Edouard Dufour," signed with famous names. Glass shelves in the window held Madame's famous brioches and confectionery. There would be a round table set for supper, Monsieur's poodle and Monsieur's cat would lie basking in front of the fire beside the two ladies.

The thought of that interior heartened Hilary to drag the unwilling Squire through the wind and the rain which buffetted them as they climbed the street. The colored glass door showed a cheerful blur of ruby light through the rain. Opening the door into the restaurant Hilary and Warmill came out to greet them. The scene was exactly as Hilary had pictured it.

Dufour came, took the wet mackintoshes and carried them away to the back regions. The fire was somewhat eased in her presence. He felt that he could talk to her. She had a soothing, some quality or virtue which made him feel a sense of helpfulness in her presence.

Presently Hilary and Kitty disappeared with Monsieur. Madame gathered up her knitting and went away to cook the dinner. The restaurant was warm almost to drowsiness. And the Squire was telling the story of Dolly's disappearance to Mrs. Lloyd.

Now and again a footfall sounded in the wet street outside, or an automobile thundered past. A dozen clocks ticked in the restaurant. It was a peculiarity of Monsieur's to have many clocks. One for strangers and the cat purred; and the story went on, Mrs. Lloyd's fine eyes watching the Squire with grave compassion and immense interest.

(To Be Continued.)

## The Real Atrocities

### Saved From Witnessing the Horrible Atrocities of the Invasion of Belgium

The Germans entered Belgium in August and September, 1914; we began to come in November. Hence we saw none of the "atrocities" of the invasion—we saw only the results of them. Among these results, as seen by us, were, I hasten to say, no women without breasts or children without hands. But there were women without husbands and sons and daughters and children without mothers and fathers. There were families without homes, farms without cattle or horses or houses, towns without town halls and churches and most of the other buildings, and even some without any buildings at all. And few without many citizens. And there were cemeteries with scores and hundreds of new graves—not of soldiers; and little wailing children who came up eagerly to you, saying, "Mon pere est mort; ma mere est mort." They were distinguished from some of their playmates by this, you see!

And we had to hear—and endure—the stories, the myriad stories, of the relicts of Dinant, Vise, Tamines, Andennes and all the rest. Of course, there were stories exaggerated wilfully, and others exaggerated unintentionally, simply by the inevitable inaccuracies that come from excitement and mental stress. But there were stories that were true, all true. —Vernon Kellogg in the Atlantic.


# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG


## Beersheba

### A Town on Bible Times Now in Hands of the British

Beer-sheba, to give it the customary Bible spelling, has a fame going far outside the regular Bible reader. "From Dan to Beer-sheba" is a proverbial expression that has been popularized in election campaigns. Yet few politicians know where the place is. Beer-sheba is the southern extremity of Palestine, placed twenty-eight miles from Gaza, which was taken by the British forces in March last.

The most remarkable meaning of the word is "seven wells," as seven wells still exist there from ancient times. In the fourth century the place was mentioned as a big village and the seat of a Roman garrison. A number of valuable mosaics and inscriptions were found there, but the vandals of Turks, like their fellows the Huns at Rheims, wantonly knocked them to pieces. The Biblical Beer-sheba probably exists two miles away from the village and is known today as Bir-es-Seba. So much for the geographic interest of the place the British troops have occupied.

The older Beer-sheba is far more interesting. For those, a growing number, who only take their Bible in pellet form from the news prints, its may be mentioned that the political-biblical expression occurs in Judges xx, 1: "Then all the children of Israel went out and the congregation was gathered together from Dan to Beer-sheba." This must have been "some" gathering, equivalent to our "Halifax to Vancouver" conventions.

But there is some confusion about the origin of the place. In Genesis xxi, 22, we are told there was a dispute there between Abimelech and Abraham, because the former's servants, anticipating the Turkish army of today, had wantonly taken away one of the wells. Verse 28 runs:

"And Abraham set seven ewe lambs of the flock by themselves. And Abimelech said unto Abraham: What mean these seven ewe lambs? And he said: For these seven ewe lambs shalt thou take of my hand that they may be a witness unto me that I have digged this well. Wherefore he called the place Beer-sheba, because there they sware both of them. And they made a covenant at Beer-sheba and Abraham planted a grove at Beer-sheba."

In Genesis xxvi, 26 to 33, however, much the same thing is attributed to Isaac. Verse 32 says: "And it came to pass the same day that Isaac's servants came, and told him concerning the well they had digged and said unto him: We have found water. And he called it Shebah. Therefore the name of the city is Beer-sheba unto this day."

References are made in other parts of Holy Script to Beer-sheba, especially those concerning the Divine ordinations to Hagar (Gen. xxi, 17) to Isaac (Gen. xxvi, 24), to Jacob (Gen. xlvi., 5) and Amos v, 5. In Kings, xix, 3, Elijah is said to have left his servant at Beer-sheba while "he himself went a day's journey into the wilderness and came and sat down under a juniper tree and requested for himself that he might die." What the British artillery grilling of the Turks on entering Beer-sheba may have been is only be guessed yet, but possibly many a heathen Musselman there has likewise repeated Elijah's request by now, for 'twas a famous victory."

## The Lesson of Italy

### Only Hope of Winning the War Is by Increased Strength in the Field

"If I were a Prussian," said Lord Northcliffe, "I would think that I had won the war." It was a statesmen which seemed unduly pessimistic but, like many other utterances of Northcliffe's since the beginning of the war, it has all too soon been justified. For the catastrophal dimensions of the Italian defeat—perhaps the greatest military reverse suffered by any of the belligerents since the beginning of the war—should convince the most facile optimist among us that German might is not only unbroken but is possibly as mighty as at any time since Joffre saved Paris and von Kluck re-crossed the Aisne.

The simple truth would seem to be that the only hope of breaking Prussian military might is by sustained and increased strength in the field. Only by blasting to pieces the human fighting reserves of Germany, by beating Prussia to her knees, can the allies hope to make the world, including the Germanic nations themselves, safe for democracy.—From the Ottawa Journal-Press.

## Abuse of White Flag

The Germans are said to have made their advance on Gravenstafel ridge under the protection of a white flag. By means of this subterfuge they were able to drive the British line along a mile front to a depth of a fifth of a mile, but happily they could not hold the ground their treachery had won. Is there any dishonor to which they are unwilling to lend themselves? Is there any infamy too great for them to embrace? It will take a long time for Germany to wash the stains from her escutcheon.—Providence Journal.

## Indians and the Franchise

### Aborigines Claim That They Should at Least Have Equal Rights With Aliens

A correspondent of The Toronto Daily News maintains that the Indians of Canada should not be granted the franchise until they are able to converse intelligently in the English language and to read and write. To this, Chief Whetung, of the Chemong Reserve, very properly objects.

The Indian is the aboriginal resident of Canada, and his right as such is entitled to recognition. The alien who makes this country his home should better at the hands of the government than do the Indians. He is given the vote, and no conditions are insisted upon as to his ability to speak intelligently the language of his adopted country, not to mention reading or writing it.

The man dispossessed of his birthright by the whites is surely entitled to the same treatment that is accorded the illiterate resident who has been born abroad. If there is to be an educational test for the voters, let the same conditions be made to apply to all classes alike.—Peterborough Review.

## 317 Victoria Crosses Awarded

Since the Victoria Cross was first instituted, over sixty years ago, as a reward for conspicuous valor in the Crimea, the bestowals have been less than 1,000. 522 of this most coveted of all decorations were given before the beginning of the present war, and 317 have been given during the last three years.—London Express.

Cholly—Did you notice that Miss Boreum refused me to take the first dance with her last night?

Jack—Yes. She told me she always believed in having disagreeable things over with as soon as possible.

# Gillette Safety Razor

## He'll Appreciate Your Good Judgment As Well As Your Good Will

if for Christmas, 1917, you send him a Gillette Safety Razor! That's the gift that is valued Overseas for *itself* as well as for the sake of the sender. Few articles of personal equipment are so welcome, for the Gillette is known up and down the Allied lines, by Canadian, Briton and Anzac, Frenchman, Italian and American, as the one sure passport to a clean and enjoyable shave.

Even if he has already had one, the man in whom your hopes centre will be glad to get another Gillette Safety Razor. For under active service conditions, equipment so sought after as the Gillette strays easily and often, and he may now be trying to worry along again without one. So whatever else your box may contain, don't forget a GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR —and a good supply of blades.

If you prefer, we will take your order, through your dealer or direct, and deliver the razor of your choice from our nearest depot Overseas. Ask your dealer about this when he shows you his Gillette assortment.

Standard Sets and "Bulldogs" cost $5.00—Pocket Editions $5.00 to $6.00—Combination Sets $6.50 up — at Drug, Jewelry and Hardware Stores.

*Mails are congested—shipments slow. Send his Gillette early!*

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited,
Office and Factory : Gillette Building, Montreal 274

SEND FOR THE FREE SAMPLE

If you suffer from Backache, Rheumatism, Brick Dust Deposits, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, or Swollen Joints, write for free sample of Gin Pills to

The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

W. N. U. 1185

Preserves getting low ?

Tide over the winter with

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Everybody likes this delicious Table Syrup—and it's much less expensive than butter for the children to eat with bread.

At all Grocers—2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins—3 lb. Glass Jars.

Write for free Cook Book. 33

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, • MONTREAL.


## Marriage Licenses

Marriage licenses were issued by the Registrar of Vital Statistics during the week ending December 1st, as follows:

Alfred Ernest Hall, Edmonton, and Ethel Mary Hall, Edmonton.

Ernest Edward

# USEFUL XMAS PRESENTS . .

If you are looking for Christmas Presents
Come to the

**MUNSON Shoe & Harness Store**

See our Line of
**Felt Slippers for women & children**

Our Line of
**HART'S Fine SHOES for MEN**
are going fast--Next stock of same is sure to advance in price.

Our Ladies High Top
**Lace Bal Genuine Glove Kid**
at $7.75 is a bargain

Complete line of Shoes of all kinds for the children. Full line of Shoes in leather and felt. OVERSHOES and Rubbers of all kinds and sizes. Sheep wanagans with or without sole. Jack Buck and Genuine Buck Moccasins. . .

HARNESS of all kinds always in stock--Robes, bells, blankets and foot warmers
See our line of Men's work Gloves and Mitts

**A. M. Vallery - Prop.**



## JEWELRY HERE FOR EVERYONE

Call in and look over our stock. A pleasure to show goods
**NOW is the TIME to PICK OUT THAT XMAS GIFT**

By buying here you insure both the quality of the gift and the genuineness of its value. - -

**E. E. W. Mills, Watch Expert**
All work guaranteed Opposite Sutherland's Lumber Yard
DRUMHELLER - - ALTA.



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1917 DECEMBER 1917

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**To Eastern Canada**

DAILY DEC. 1, to 31 Good to return anytime within three months

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| Liberal Stopovers | Excellent Service | Observation Cars Winnipeg to Toronto. The best of Standard Sleepers. |
| 1st-class Tickets | Standard electric | |
| Choice of Routes | Lighted Trains | |

THROUGH TOURIST CARS Now with all Latest Improvements
From Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon and Winnipeg to TORONTO

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BETWEEN
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Full information from any agent

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CANADIAN NORTHERN



## MUNSON MEAT MARKET

C. R. Imerson, Proprietor

I have opened a meat market in the store building formerly occupied by Elliott Bros. and will handle a full line of . . .

**Fresh, Cured and Salt Meats--Fish and Poultry in Season**

MUNSON . . . ALBERTA


## MORRIN NEWS ITEMS

A large crowd attended the dance on Dec. 17th. and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Mr. J. T. Davis spent last week in Calgary.

Mrs. McCellis, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. R. K. Stickney, left on Wednesday for her home in Lawerence Mass.

Mr. G. L. Stickney was a visitor in Calgary last week.

Mrs. O. Engen left on Monday of this week for a visit to Deluth, Minn.

Mr. Oscar Engen spent a few days of this week in Calgary.

The Red Cross gratefully acknowlege the receipt of $53.35 from the Hills Green School. The same has been forwarded to Calgary as a cash donation.

## MUNSON SEED FAIR JANUARY 12, 1918

Attention is called to the Munson Seed Fair, which will be held in on January 12th. next. Now is the time for all intending exhibitors to prepare their exhibits, as the indications are that there is going to be very keen competition and the very best care will be required to win. It is well to make public the fact that while the price has been fixed by the Government for all commercial grades of grain and it is not permissable for grain buyers to pay more than the price fixed by the Government. At the same time for seed grain there is no limit set as to what the farmer may ask for his seed. As the crops in the Munson and surrounding districts have turned out so well there is bound to be an active demand from other less fortunate districts, for the better grades of grain grown here this last summer. In which case the only limit to the price asked is the quality of the grain and what the prospective purchaser is willing to pay. Indications are not lacking that that there is already an active demand for good seed grain and it is likely to increase. Two bushels is the quantity required for exhibition and if less than this quantity is exhibited the exhibit can be refused. It will be well to bear this in mind when preparing the exhibits.

Of added interest and a feature that is likely to attract considerable attention is the announcement of the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton that it will give special prizes to the extent of 5 bushels of absolutely pure seed oats. These oats are to be sold to the winners of special prizes at Elevator prices and are to be seeded on absolutely clean land by the prize winner and to be pure and suitable for seed the following year. Further details of this special prize will be announced later. Do not forget the date, January 12th. next.

The Munson Mail and the Winnipeg Weekly telegram will be sent to any new subscribers from now until Jan. 1, 1919, for $2.25. Read Gerards articles now appearing in the Telegram. The sooner you subscribe the more you get. Do it now.

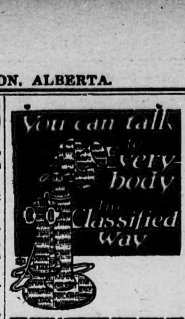
## HOME VISITORS' EXCURSIONS

TO
**UNITED STATES POINTS**
**Minneapolis, St. Paul Milwaukee, Chicago Des Moines, Kansas City and other points**

December Excursion and Home Visitors' Excursion tickets on sale daily, from Dec. 1 to 31; first class tickets good for three months. Choice of routes.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Information and tickets from any Agent Can. Northern Railway or write
R. CREELMAN Gen. Passenger Agent Winnipeg




## CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertising under the head of Wanted, Lost Found, Help Wanted, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each time afterward Count 6 words to the line. Minimum charge 25c All For Sale, Stray and Estray Ads, same rate per line. Minimum charge 50c for 1st and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

**All ads in this column must be accompained by cash**

### Wanted

WANTED AT ONCE—A capable woman or girl to do general housework. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. (Dr.) Gibson, Munson. 40-c

### For Sale

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE— One Remington typewriter practically new for sale at less than half of cost price. Apply at this office.

FARMS FOR SALE—We have several good farms for quick sale with a small cash payment. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. L. C. Jackson & Company. 34-

FOR SALE—One white Reg. Shorthorn bull, 3 yrs. old. Reason for selling, must change. Apply to Agg & McDonald, Sec. 32-29-20, Munson, Alta. 41-4-p.

FOR SALE---Pure bred registered Shorthorn bull, one year old, red with a little white. Apply to W. S. Jacobs, Munson, Alta. 39-t-f.

## Clubbing Offer

McCall's Magazine
Today's Housewife
and
The Munson Mail

**1 yr. for $2.50**

This offer for a limited time only.

# We Have It

**The Western Kerosene--Gasoline CARBURETOR**

# FOR FORD CARS

Fully Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction

A Dollar SAVED every time you fill your tank

The only Carbureter that successfully uses a variety of Fuels. . .

It Carburetes and Vitalizes the fuel. . . .

Call and get particulars and see it demonstrated

**PRICE, installed - $55.00**

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The Famous Waterloo Boy one man Tractor
Advance-Rumely plowing and threshing engines
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Fairbanks-Morse line
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# The Morrin Flour MILLS

JOHNSON & OLSON, Agents

Morrin - - Alberta



## FREE SCHOOL

of instruction in gasoline and kerosene engineering at the warehouse of the International Harvester Co., Calgary. The dates of these courses this year, each complete within itself, are from Jan. 14th to 19th, inclusive. Remember that these courses are absolutely free to I. H. C. engine owners or prospective owners.

If you are considering the purchase of a tractor for spring work, I would strongly recommend the 10-20 Titan. It is light and strong and from the standpoint of service and repairs with the I. H. C. back of it, is in a class by itself. It is economical in fuel, burning kerosene (23c per gal.) Remember it will pull two plows in breaking or a triple-disc plow to a depth of 6 in. or more in stubble. Consider what this would mean to you in the busy season.

I sold two of these tractors the past week, one to Roy Benson and one to O. J. Washburn. These men are satisfied that they are getting the best on the market, and considering Mr. Benson's experiences and knowledge of engines, will say that this is a distinct boost for the Titan. It shows at least, what Mr Benson thinks of it when he passes up all other makes for it.

The price, for a short time only is $1485 cash on delivery f.o.b. Calgary, or $1595 if sold on time, follows: $100 cash with order, $550 cash on delivery, note for $475 due Nov. 1, 1918, and note for $470 due Nov. 1, 1919. Twenty-five acres of wheat at 30 bus. per acre at $2 per bu. will pay for it. Order now and raise more wheat while it is so badly needed and while the price is so high.

W. B. WALROD, Agent

# Russian Women Equal Men

**They Fire Locomotives, Build Houses as Well as Fight Says Russell**

Here in Canada many persons were greatly astonished when they read that the "Battalion of Death," a regiment of women, had actually gone to the Russian front, drilled and trained to fight in the trenches like men.

We need not have been astonished. There was nothing very novel about it. Russian women had been fighting in the army ever since the war began.

When I was on my way from Vladivostok to Petrograd the subject was introduced convincingly to my attention by the vision of an armed woman soldier patrolling the platform of a station at which we stopped one morning.

She wore the regulation uniform of the Russian army, with the number of her regiment done in red cloth on a red band at her shoulder, and very likely I should have not noticed it was a woman if it hadn't been for her hair. This was done up in a big yellow twist, like a section of hawser, at the back of her head, directly under her cap. It must have been a rather remarkable matter she had—judging from the size of the roll it made.

The women that enlisted in the "Battalion of Death" had their hair clipped close to their heads. This woman and others I met afterward in the ranks still held to their long locks.

She marched up and down the platform exactly like the man soldier patrolling the other end, and was utterly indifferent to any starting attention she might receive from passing trains. It was evident she was used to the service and its duties.

I asked a Russian officer with us on the train about this apparition and he said it was a commonplace sight. He said there were hundreds of women serving in the Russian ranks as regular soldiers. They had offered themselves for enlistment without no attempt to disguise their sex, and the government had willingly taken them. Without exception they made good soldiers and many of them had been decorated for acts of conspicuous courage.

I asked him what induced them to enlist.

"Apparently," he said, "it is because they want to fight. They seem to be interested in the war and want to take part in it. It appears with some it is sheer love of adventure, but with the most it is a patriotic impulse. Some have left their husbands in the war and enlist to take their husbands' places. Some, I think, are aroused by the falsehood that Russia is to stop fighting and want to show that the old Russian spirit is not dead. But whatever brought out the "Battalion of Death," you know.

"Yes, they are trained exactly like the men, go through the same course of instruction and have the same duties to do in the field. No distinction is made. In fact, when they go into the army they drop every consideration of their sex. As a rule they are serious minded persons. There is no skylarking about their performance. They are in the army to fight."

I asked him what class they came from. He said they were mostly peasant women but there were women of all classes in the army.

He said the only noticeable thing woman soldier developed was usually about her feet. She could not stand the long marches so well as men. Otherwise she could march, fight, dig trenches and handle machine guns as well as any of them. Officers were authenticated cases, he said, where women had clung to dangerous positions after men had retreated, and he told me the story of one woman soldier, who, finding all her company officers had been killed, assumed command, rushed and took a trench.

This, I found afterward, was an incident in the life of the woman that commands the "Battalion of Death."

The Russian woman has often found more to do in this war than to sit at home and knit socks. Of course, she is now the conductor on all the street cars of Petrograd, Moscow and other cities. This is not so remarkable, because women are doing such work in other belligerent countries of Europe. In Russia she is working in the fields, laying pavements in the streets, building railroads, becoming a carpenter and machinist, and learning other unusual trades.

At the town of Zirna in Silicria, a switch engine on an adjoining track came down past us as we were in the dining car for luncheon and revealed the fact that the firing person on it was a woman.

She was dressed in greasy overalls over an old black cap pushed above her hair, which, as in the case of the woman soldier, was done up in some kind of a knot at the back of her neck. She handled the coal shovel with neatness and despatch; also, I judge with skill, for we were at that station about an hour, the engine kept steadily at its switching job and she furnished all the firing. When she wasn't handling the shovel she was sitting on the seat at the fireman's side of the machine and contemplating the world with that air of professional unconcern that the experienced railroad man always has; so I gathered she was no new hand. In fact, I knew she wasn't because no one around the station paid any attention to her. Afterward we found that was not only so with the man firing person, and no one in Russia now was astonished to see a woman engaged in any kind of work that men could do.

I believe there are still those in Canada who are enough under the parrot the old talk about woman's place being in the home. They should take a few trips through the warring countries and see.—By Charles Edward Russell.

# Jap Army May Strike in Europe

**Thought Possible That Japs May Be Seen on Western Front**

"Where will Japan strike?" is the title of a striking article in the Graphic, London, by Demetrius C. Boulger. He assumes that a great Japanese army will take part in the war soon. "It is breaking no secret," he writes, "that the Japanese government is now studying the question as to how and where the Japanese army can be used most usefully and successfully rendered." He discusses in some detail the various spheres in which a large Japanese expeditionary force might be despatched, and concludes: "I cannot help thinking that the great attractiveness of the land route to Russia, it is in Europe that we shall yet see the key of Baruch's fine paen of victory." A considerable portion of the Japanese fleet is already in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere aiding in the fight against the submarines and performing other useful service in the allied cause, and it may be that Japanese resources for the shipping of a large force to Europe are greater than generally supposed. The sending of a big army by sea round the south of Europe would certainly be a severe strain on allied shipping at this time. Some people think it would be impossible. But this is a war of great surprises, comments the Toronto Globe's writer, and the Germans have found out since they started on the march to Paris.

# How the Wheat Grows

**Wonderful Development of the Prairie Provinces**

The government of the Dominion of Canada has just published, through its census bureau, details of the population and development of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan during the decade preceding June 1, 1916. The figures are interesting and show the steady progress of these two provinces.

In 1906 the population of Alberta was 185,412; at the time of the census in 1911 it had more than doubled, being then 374,663, and by the 1st of June, 1916, it had increased to 496,525 or 32.5 per cent.

The population of Saskatchewan increased slightly more than 91 per cent, in the five years from 1906 to 1911, when it stood at 492,432. By June 1, 1916, it had increased to 647,835 or 41.55 per cent.

In 1911 the number of farm holdings in Alberta was 61,496, with an acreage of 17,731,899; by 1916 the number had increased to 67,877 holdings, with an acreage of 24,062,767. The total area of the province is placed at 161,872,000 acres, of which 97,000,000 acres are available for crop production. Of this area 23,062,767 acres were occupied as farm land. During the five years from 1911 to 1916 the number of farms increased 10.33 per cent, and the land occupied as farms 29.82 per cent. The average size of farms in 1906 was 320 acres; in 1916 it was 339.3 acres. The area of improved land per farm increased during the five years from 71 acres to 110 acres.

During the five-year period ending May 31, 1916, the number of farm holdings had increased from 96,372, with an acreage of 28,643,985, to 104,076 holdings with an acreage of 31,800,698. It is estimated that there are 155,745,000 acres of land in the province of which more than 100,000 acres are suitable for crop production. Of this 38,800,936 acres were occupied as farm land. The number of farms increased 7.08 per cent and the land occupied by farms 28.09 per cent. The average size of farms increased from 297 acres in 1911 to 353 acres in 1916, while the improved land per farm increased during the same period from 123 acres to 188 acres.

# Fish Cheapens Living

**The Only Food Supply That Is Inexhaustible**

It is estimated that the fish consumption is about twenty pounds to the person a year. The consumption of meat is about 170 pounds per capita a year; these are averages, of course, but they are approximately correct. The price of meat is about double that of fish. It would make a great difference in the cost of living if people ate more fish and less meat.

The supply of the fish is the only food supply that is inexhaustible. If the vast resources of neglected seafood now almost unnoticed were utilized, the result would be a great saving of meat and a great reduction in the family living expenditure.

Fish is delicious and nourishing food, and it seems remarkable that so little of it is consumed. The food controller appears to have as one of his main objects the conservation of our meat supply. One of the most practical ways of doing this would be to educate the people to make greater use of fish.

One way to obtain a greater appreciation of fish would be to supply the public with information about seafood value, and recipes for its preparation. A great many people do not understand how to prepare fish for the table.—From the Vancouver Sun.

# Farmer Must Use Brain and Think

**Agriculture a Basic Industry Requiring Broad and General Knowledge**

Farming is called the basic industry, the fundamental vocation of Canada. If that be so, and it must be since the best think so, and indeed all classes of the population readily agreed upon it, it follows that there rests upon the farmers a public and private duty at all times, but especially at this time, when the allies need food supply. One of the most practical ways of doing this would be to educate the people to make greater use of fish.

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# Hungary Has Suffered Greatly

**Deaths are Not All Caused by Participation in War**

Hungary has suffered most severely of all the belligerent countries, in proportion to population, according to the Hungarian paper Pesti Naplo. It draws this conclusion from the study of the vital statistics just issued by the Hungarian government. German cities ceased to publish such statistics early in the war, but the Hungarian reports have been continued on a pre-war basis, and the reports of births, deaths and marriages this year are characterized by Pesti Naplo as "most alarming." The paper says:

"The war has caused a destruction of man power at the front which can hardly be estimated, even approximately, but the devastation caused at home seems to have been even more terrible than that among the fighting forces. The losses at home have certainly been much more serious.

"The matter of births and marriages has also developed considerably in other countries as well. But in Hungary the excess of deaths over births among the civilian population alone has grown to such a frightful extent that in February and March the deaths exceeded the births by more than 13,000."

The paper further pointing out that deaths among civilians during the third year of the war exceeded the first by 140,000, says that the Hungarian losses at the front in the same period was over 100,000, according to the casualty lists published. The number of men who are at the front or who have done military service is 2,000,000, or seventy-five per cent of the entire population. Discussing the civilian death rate, the writer says:

"Deaths due to and dissatisfied food certainly increased in a very marked way."

# The Farmer and Prohibition

**The Amount the Liquor Interests Expend on Purchases From the Farmer**

There are about 80,000 farmers in Canada, constituting about ten per cent. of the entire population. The value of their products is approximately $800 per farmer, or $80,000,000 for the whole country. The liquor trade purchases from the farmer in about $80,000 worth of produce or just one per cent. of all that he produces—that is $10 for each farmer in Canada.

The question so often asked is, "what will the 'poor' farmer do with his grain or what produce will prohibition puts the liquor trade out of business?" One thing is certain, he will come out considerably ahead. Of away this $10 worth of material about which the liquor men are so solicitous, he loses no sleep over. The likelihood is that someone else will want the grain and grapes, the apples and potatoes. Let us hear the tender of the liquor traffic talk, one would think by no one likes those things unless they are brought to him in the form of liquor.

But the farmers of this country were to increase their purchases to the extent of two cents a day per family, approximately $800,000 per year, the amount the liquor interests expend on purchases from the farmer, he need be in no opportunity.—J. H. Hazlewood, Department of Social Service.

# Settling the Land

**Ambitious Plans of the Greater Winnipeg Water District**

The Greater Winnipeg water district is planning a settlement about eighty miles from Winnipeg. The Winnipeg Tribune gives the basis and consents to a certain deviation from the section lines for the roads. Each provincial government is to make the physical improvements—roads, drainage, etc. The colonization department will help in the settling of the men and will render aid in various ways in starting them in the development of the land, while the agricultural department will give them advice as to the best use of the land and assistance in various horticultural processes and methods. The agricultural college will furnish seed each year at cost and will stand by to give expert advice. The provincial department will be in every sympathetic also, and it will be very helpful in organizing the school and making it contribute in many ways to the uplift of the community. The water district will build a large timber across Birch river and a model school and devote some 40 acres to a community centre, its land settlement agent acting as business agent to direct and help market the products, which will be carried by the railroad which will run from Winnipeg will buy the wood cut by the settlers in clearing their farms.

# Hid Under a Woman's Wig

**A Conscientious Objector in England Was Wearing Feminine Dress**

A detective's smart discovery of a conscientious objector dressed and living as a woman in Bristol was told to the magistrate recently. He went to a house where two persons, who claimed to be sisters, were living. Inspecting one, a sudden pull at the hair revealed a wig.

Alfred Goldsmith Dunn, 40 years old, admitted he was a conscientious objector, and that he had posed as a woman to evade military service. He and his companion, Lillian Fletcher, were charged with failing to report under the National registration act. They had come to Bristol from Merthyr last July. The case was adjourned.

**Medical Friend—Now that you have a car, you must not neglect your exercise.**

**Oh, we won't doctor. This is a second hand car.—Life.**

# The Heart of Harry Lauder

**Though Overcome With Grief, He Sang Cheering Songs for the Soldiers**

Harry Lauder's visit to the front, when he turned from the grave of his son to cheer the soldiers with the sweet old songs, is described by Dr. George Adams, who was engaged for this matter of the battle line.

The men, he says, went wild with enthusiasm and joy wherever he went. One day I was taking Harry to see the grave of his only child, Captain John Lauder, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a fine lad and brave a son as ever father loved.

As we were motoring swiftly along we turned into the town of Albert, and the first sharp glance at the official showed the falling Madonna and child.

While he lingered a bunch of soldiers came marching through dusty and tired. Lauder asked the officer if he had his men for a rest and he could sing to them. I could see that they were loth to believe it was the real Lauder until he began to sing.

Then the doubts vanished and they abandoned themselves to the full enjoyment of the hour, to perfect pleasure. When the sing-song began the audience would number 200; at the finish it was nearly 1,000 as 200 soldiers cheered him on his way.

It was a strange send-off on the way to the grave—the grave of a father's fondest hopes—but so it was. As Harry sang up the Boulogne the car stopped, and we clambered the embankment and away over the sloping field of Corbie cemetery. Here and there we passed a little cross which marked the grave of some unknown hero; all that was written was "A British Soldier."

He spoke in a low vole of the boys who were buried all about us, at home. Now we climbed a little ridge, and here a cemetery, and in the front line of the battlefield the cross on Lauder's boy's resting place.

The father leaned over the grave to read what was written there. He knelt down, indeed he lay upon the grave and clutched it, the while his body shook with the grief he felt.

When the paroxysm had passed he rose and prayed: "O God, that I could have but one request. It is that I may be worthy to meet my laddie just this once and thank him for what he has done for his country and for me."

That was all, not a word of bitterness or complaint.

As we walked down the hill I suggested gently that the stress of such an hour made further song that day impossible.

But Lauder's heart is big and British. Turning to me with a flash in his eye he said, "George, I must be brave; my boy is watching, and all the other boys are waiting. I will sing to them this afternoon though my heart break!" Off we went again to another division of Scottish troops.

# Alberta's Sheep Sale

**First Ram Sale of Great Importance to Western Canada**

The first ram sale of much importance in Western Canada, which took place at Lethbridge, was largely attended, attracting breeders, farmers and government experts from all over the country. About four hundred rams, almost all registered, were offered for sale. Although exceptional prices were obtained, the sales compared favorably with those made on the Montana and other United States points. There were offerings of a number of breeds, such as Shropshires, Oxfords, Southdowns, Lincolns; but the largest, and perhaps the most important consignment was the Romney-Rambouillet cross, with which Mr. R. C. Harvey, one of the largest sheep breeders in Southern Alberta, has had much success.

The sale demonstrated the great interest that is being displayed in sheep and that there is likely to be an increasing demand for rams each fall—a condition which will give every encouragement to making the ram sale an annual affair. In fact steps are already being taken to increase the scope of next year's sale, and it would not be surprising if it develops into one of the most important annual sheep events on the continent.

# Horse Raising in Manitoba

**Total Value of Horses in Province Placed at Forty Million Dollars**

Both the soil and climatic conditions of Manitoba are admirably suited to stock raising. An abundance of pasture and feed of every description suitable for horses can be grown and the cost of production is much lower than in the older settled districts. The winters, although somewhat cold, are dry, and stock can be keenly felt as in more humid areas. Thousands of horses are wintered outdoors each year, and they come through the winter in surprisingly good condition. Rarely is the fall of snow so heavy as to prevent horses from finding sufficient feed for themselves out of doors.

The demand for draft horses has been seldom so keen as it is at the present time. Geldings of fair size and quality were changing hands this spring at prices from $225 to $300 each, and mares of similar type and quality were bringing a slightly higher price.

It is estimated that Manitoba has 250,000 head of horses, of which, approximately, 1,200 are stallions enrolled in the department's list of pure bred horses. Being a peace-maker often resolves itself into holding one's peace.

# Fertile Areas In the North

**Great Opportunities Offered for Live Stock Production**

A tour of the northern part of British Columbia was recently taken by Premier Brewster, Dean Klinck and a number of others to study the resources of the new districts.

Studying the situation from the standpoint of the farmer Prof. Klinck was impressed with the great opportunity for live stock production on the immense tracts of land north of the Peace River. He mentioned particularly the favorable conditions in the Pouce Coupe district for grain and stock. From information gleaned on the spot it was learned that so far very little more than five per cent. of the vast fertile area is under crop. Four thousand acres are sown to wheat, seven thousand to oats, and two thousand to barley. While great deal of land has been taken up, thirteen thousand acres are still awaiting five per cent. of the whole are cultivated and producing.

Prince George was the Peace Coupe district was not open to settlement and today, says Dean Klinck, at Prince George alone approximately a million bushels of grain will be exported as the season's crop. This is increased by nearly one hundred per cent. in the appreciation of the value of live stock for at no point between Prince George and the Peace River has live stock been done in for to such an extent as in the Pouce Coupe district. In the Dawson locality, says Dean Klinck, farms an extremely fertile tract, very sparsely wooded and well watered for the most part it is open prairie, gently undulating affording splendid drainage. In the Bulkley Valley a wide range of field crops are growing most successfully, and spring wheat being noteworthy. In this connection Prof. Klinck was particularly gratified since the samples of wheat grown were from crops promising a yield of from thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre. When it is borne in mind that the average prairie crop gives a return of from twenty to thirty bushels it was a matter of congratulation for the Bulkley Valley farmers and at the same time a testimonial to be done west of the Rockies in the way of grain growing. Oats and barley and occasional timothy, clover and potatoes and roots were also noted with satisfaction.

It is to the present time very little has been done in the cultivation of grasses and clover but wherever tried in a commercial way the district has proven well adapted. In this as well as in other sections the chief difficulty of settlement has been and hindered development to an alarming degree in the Bulkeley Valley, owing to scattered areas adapted for the production of grains, grasses and root crops is notably suitable for mixed farming, he says. Pre-eminently a live stock country it is also a country in which the necessary crops will grow to splendid advantage.

On the journey from Prince George to Hudson's Hope with the exception of Giscombe Portage there were no agricultural crops seen except occasional hardy vegetables. The valley of the Crooked River is low lying and subject to considerable overflow in the spring, as a result of which it could be scarcely classed as an agricultural district. Some desirable bench lands of considerable extent along the Pack River were noted. To the north of the Parsnip the land was of a more broken character, timber more sparse, and fairly suitable for agriculture and live stock country stretches along as far as the forks of the Pinlay where a large area of excellent agricultural land on the west side of the river met the eye. In the whole of this district there were few settlers. That was to say, no one was concerning himself about agriculture save a few settlers who had ever either engaged in prospecting or trapping, with the consequence that the crops were little but half-acre or so sufficient to his personal or family needs. Here again wheat and oats were grown, and yield is fully equal to that of the older districts. There was no class of live stock to be seen.

# Primary Schools of Peace

**Training of Children Goes on in the Midst of War**

France is not forgetting the intellectual training of her children and youth in the midst of her peril and distress; she is maintaining this struggle and immortal sacrifice in the trenched and barbed fields, but she is steadily and surely maintaining her places of moral and intellectual discipline as essential to peace as the production of the things she is fighting for. The able-bodied men must all go to the front, but the children must not be deprived of their heritage. At first many school buildings had to be taken for war hospitals; but gradually other places were found for the sick and wounded and the schools began to go on, for democracy herself would perish without these—the flame of France's soul would go out. And she must not; for this flame or spirit, as Voltaire said of it in his day, "is the only thing worth living for."—John H. Finley in the New York Outlook.

**A Toast**

"Here's to a fountain that never goes dry,
A fountain from whence comes the milk supply;
Drink from it often and never forget
That milk is the liquid without a regret.'"

This day is before me. The circumstances of this day are my environment; they are the material out of which, by means of my brain, I have to live, and be happy, and refrain from causing unhappiness to other people.—Arnold Bennett.

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A cynic is a man who must be unhappy in order to appear happy.

**Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco**

**IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW**

It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.


# ILITARY STRENGTH OF GERMANY SHOWING SIGNS OF CRUMBLING

## NEMY KNOWS THAT THE ALLIES ARE DUE TO WIN

### erman Man Power and Munition Power are Waning, and Because the Enemy Could Not Force an Early Decision, the Prospects Become More Hopeless as Time Goes On

The Allies have 94.4 per cent. of the area of the warring nations; they have, excluding Asiatics and Africans 85 per cent. of the men of military age, and 66 per cent. of those actually enrolled in armies, and of national wealth 80 per cent. Since the war began the allies have lost 10 per cent. of the original man power and the Teutonic allies 25 per cent., and in the conduct of the war the allies have expended 12 per cent. of their national wealth and the Teutonic allies 30 per cent.

These cross figures suggest why it is the French have made notable progress in the Aisne region against fronts heretofore considered impregnable, there may seem little to choose between the two. In that immediate locality why the British go forward, never back, before Ypres, why the Germans near Riga, although under no pressure, have withdrawn their

and why they are attempting a ersion against Italy. German power and munition power are ing. Absolutely her elements of itary strength may be as great as ny time, but relatively she is ndily weaker. Destiny is now, as itary history shows it always has n, on the side of the heaviest ar ry. It was a certainty, if Ger- could not force an early decisi and the allies held together and erted their forces, that the allies would win. Germany, in spite of her boasting, has always recognized this grim fact. And now there is no likelihood of a breaking up of the grand alliance and it is demonstrated that its members have no notion of leaving off until they have finished. The blows now being delivered may not have any special result. But a crowbar intruded under the German military resistance has found a point of contact and, fulcrumed, and the rock is shaking. When it begins to roll it will roll faster than now seems conceivable. If the Germans cannot hold a line to whose construction three years of labor have been devoted they can hold no other. If concentrated fire, like the flame that puts a knife through steel, can cut its way through at Lasn or Ypres and thus crush German flanks, it can cut through along the heights of the Meuse.—From the New York Globe.

### American Birdmen

While a Canadian is the foremost airman in the British army today his closest rival is an American from Chicago, who has accounted for twenty-two enemy planes of various models.

Up to the present it has been forbidden to mention the name of any American serving in the British army, but it is expected that this rule will be relaxed soon and that an account of the splendid work of several members of the Royal Flying Corps, who volunteered for service from the United States, will be issued for publication. It is estimated that there are today over sixty American airmen in the British service.

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She—I thought prize-fighting was exciting.

He—It is.

She—Well, I heard my brother talking about a fight and he said one of the fighters was soon put to sleep. —Baltimore American.


THE PROPER WAY TO USE

**COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO**

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco is entirely different from the ordinary "plug" or "fine cut".

It is made of the best, old, rich, high flavored tobacco.

Being in small grains, it imparts its strength and flavor more freely and fully than tobacco in the usual form.

For this reason, Copenhagen is not chewed; but is placed in the mouth between the lower lip and the gum.

A small pinch is all that is necessary to thoroughly satisfy, and those who are using "Copenhagen" for the first time, should take care to use only a small pinch, otherwise "Copenhagen" will be thought to have too much tobacco strength.

"It's the most economical chew".


W. N. U. 1185

## An Irish Hero

### Irishman Puts an End to Enemy Blockhouse

All day long the sniping from the Blockhouse G. took an ugly toll from the company in which one Casey, also an Irish lad, who, for his courage and initiative, had just been decorated with the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The blockhouse was located within a few yards of a shell-shattered wood, far enough from the sight of the distant scout to be unseen, and yet near enough to the roadway for the Fritzes to observe the movements of British platoons. A score of fine men were accounted for by that blockhouse, when Private Cooper, Glengarrif, Ireland, determined that he would put an end to its mischief.

He made a careful survey of the ground, gathered a few choice spirits like himself together, and, with the consent of his officer, outlined to them his plan of attack. It was quite ingenious. A few men were to creep up a tree from a point many yards off the sphere he had mapped out for his own personal exploit. Blazing four men on one flank, and four men on the other, Cooper undertook to make an assault upon the blockhouse proper, supported strongly by infantry fire as he proceeded.

Cautiously, he made his first and successful dash into the wood, and then, signalling to his men to put forth the utmost stealth, he threw a missile by a happy hit right into the heart of the fort. Knowing the damage that it must have caused, he rushed the blockhouse and ordered the defenders to surrender, an order with which they promptly complied, for, as the prisoners afterwards admitted, they concluded that behind Cooper was a regiment of British soldiers.

Indeed, there was, of course, although only eight of them were available for the moment! One by one the little garrison surrendered, except ten who were either dead or seriously wounded, and when the Irishman marched up to his captain with his report, he was complimented on "a very fine piece of strategy, which will not be forgotten." Down at the base next day Cooper was treated to pan-cakes and vin ordinaire. Another badge of honor was since pinned to his breast.

## French Camouflage Artists

### Now Takes a Highly Important Part in Military Operations

Painters and sculptors throughout Europe, but especially in France, have today literally become the scene painters who fashion the sham stage settings and properties for the theatre of war. Through their efforts the art of "camouflage" has developed to such a remarkable degree that it now takes a highly important part in military operations. The work of these camouflage artists is often full of danger. Frequently it is necessary for them to go up in aeroplanes in order to study from aloft the effect of their efforts. Sometimes they have to go at night ahead of the first line trenches, almost within hearing distance of the enemy, to take measurements which will enable them to make a copy of some tree trunk or crumbled wall in "No Man's Land," armor it and have it quickly substituted before dawn to serve as a bullet-proof shelter for observers.

### Immigration Is Active

According to advice from the department of immigration at Winnipeg, three and a half times as many immigrants came into Western Canada from the United States during the first nine months of this year as in the corresponding period of 1915, and more than twice as many as in the first nine months of last year. The majority of those arriving are experienced farmers, or those who intend to take up farming, and their destinations were fairly evenly distributed over the three prairie provinces.

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"What kind of a lunch did you have at the zoo?"

"A very suitable one. I ordered a pony of brandy, a pousee cafe and a hot dog"—Baltimore American.

## Lloyd George Expects Revolution in Germany

### Peace Must Come by Military Decision Is View Held

Harold Spender, author of many books, the best known of which is a life of General Botha, will publish shortly a life of Lloyd George, of whom he is an intimate friend and associate of many years. His story will throw new light on one of the most critical stages of the war, and explain in detail the bitter struggle between Asquith and Lloyd George a year ago, which resulted in victory for the latter.

Because of his familiarity with Lloyd George's views on all subjects I asked Mr. Spender to discuss the premier's war policy.

The author declared first that Lloyd George believes the war cannot be ended without a military decision. He is not a hater of Germany but he feels that as the Germans consider force the dominant factor in the settlement of difficulties, they must be matched by force.

In the second place, the premier believes that a revolution is coming in Germany. He thinks the constant attacks on the kaiser are liable to result in making him a martyr in the eyes of the people. He believes the German people must reconstruct their government in their own way without any outside dictation.

Thirdly, Lloyd George does not consider that Germany can be beaten through hunger. He agrees with Former Ambassador Gerard that there is more danger of England suffering from famine than Germany, but he is convinced it is impossible to starve a nation.

Fourth, Lloyd George does not pin his faith on a war of attrition. He thinks a decision cannot be reached merely through killing men, through superiority of numbers. Superior military brains are needed, he believes.

Fifth, the premier's views on the question of war aims are practically the same as those of President Wilson.

I asked Mr. Spender whether Lloyd George, surrounded as he is by Tory Lord Lieutenants and Liberals, held his views of a "bitter ender" or of a moderate.

"While some say," the author replied, "that Lloyd George is a war-at-any-price man, that is not all his story. Really he holds the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. He is not a hater of Germany. Once, while I was discussing the German obsession of force with the premier, he remarked: 'There is no use haggling with an earthquake.'

"However, whenever Germany shows a willingness to bow to reason the premier is willing to meet her on reasonable terms. You know in his Glasgow speech he made it clear that Britain could treat differently with a German democracy than with an autocracy. He was especially interested in the effect that speech made on the German people. I know he has always been a believer in the idea that a revolution is coming in Germany.

"Lloyd George himself is revolutionary. There have been plenty of times when he was the yeast in seething. The premier has been at pains to show that the allies must tie the kaiser up tighter than they would a democracy.

"The premier has never joined the body of pessimists who assert that we have won the war. He says: 'No, we must keep on.' What is needed from America, in addition to men and money, is brains. We want ideas. Perhaps America will supply the answer."—By Arthur S. Draper in New York Tribune.

## From Ruin Toward Annihilation

### Germany Is Face to Face With Economic Ruin

There is no reason for questioning the reports that the German birthrate is now lower by over 40 per cent. than for the pre-war period. Nor can it be doubted that the death-rate has enormously increased, both directly from the war and indirectly from the exposure of an undered people to various diseases and epidemics, evidence of whose ravages is often found in letters from home taken from killed or captured German soldiers. Between the two causes, the population of Germany must now be declining by probably not less than 1,500,000 a year, and the rate of decline is necessarily increasing.

If the war were to end tomorrow, Germany would face an economic ruin which would take decades to overcome, and with a population abnormally heavy for the ages past maturity and making for a general death-rate abnormally high and increasing for many years.

If the war is to go on these conditions of impoverishment in new blood and a rising disproportion of old age and natural death-rate must expand at an accelerated pace. Germany would then face not merely the ruin now in sight but a situation portending annihilation.—New York World.

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### Give Us the Bottle!

The milk dealers of Winnipeg declare that 400,000 milk bottles disappear every year in that city. They cite the case of a woman who called up a dairy to say that she had fifty or sixty quart bottles in her cellar and would like to know what it would pay for them. She had the curious and inexplicable notion that when she bought a quart of milk the bottle was "thrown in." As one quart bottle costs fourteen about six cents, the losses through sequestration and breakage are very high, and naturally enough the consumer pays.—Toronto News.

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"You know these war rates?"

"Yes."

"Are they going to hurt matters?"

"I dunno. I fear that three-cent postage is going to put a lot of poets out of business."—Louisville Courier-Journal

## Canada Has Only Thirty-One Blinded Soldiers

### Sir Frederick Fraser Plans to Publish Daily Newspaper and Monthly Magazine for Blind

It is interesting to note in the face of general horror of blindness, that the assumption in many quarters that the war will turn back into Canada hundreds of sightless men is without foundation. The records of the military hospitals commission, under whose direction all disabled soldiers come when they return to this country, show that of the 400,000 Canadians sent overseas, only 31 have been blinded to date.

Nine of these men have been returned to Canada ready to carry on professions which they learned at St. Dunstan's School for the Blind in London, England, and are making good; the rest are in England, still in training.

There have been several cases in which the men have become blind after their return to Canada, and provision for their re-education has been made in the School for the Blind at Halifax, under the direction of Sir Frederick Fraser.

Sir Frederick is planning a new institution now which will accommodate any further cases of this kind, and rival the St. Dunstan's, school and the Light House established by Miss Winifred Holt in Paris for the re-education of the blinded soldiers in France.

He is planning to include a printing house for the publication of literature in raised type used by the blind, including a daily newspaper and a monthly magazine.

The Braille system of raised dots has restored the world to the blind. With an awl the blinded soldier learns to write in the Braille characters, and his finger tips, running quickly along the pricked lines, "see" the words with the massage of the typewriter by the touch system, generally in vogue in all the commercial schools, a man may qualify for efficiency in any business office.

The Braille shorthand is superior to any system heretofore developed for the seeing, it is said.

All sorts of trade games are adapted for the blind, and even such active sports as skating, dancing, riding and ping pong are engaged in.

From St. Dunstan's where the blinded soldiers of all the colonies of the empire are trained, they are turning out stenographers, masseurs, insurance agents, guardsmen, gentlemen, shoe makers, saddlers and basket makers; and men have been prepared by the classes in finger reading to go back to former occupations too innumerable for listing.

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### Decimal System in England

In the British house of commons, Mr. King asked whether the problem of the decimal system, either of weights and measures or coinage, was being considered, with a view to the introduction of changes likely to facilitate national trade and simplify accounts and calculations processes after the war. Hon Dr. Addison replied: "I understand this question is being considered by the committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war."

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No man will admit that he would marry a woman smarter than himself—because he doesn't believe there is one.

# THE SHADOW OF A NEW WORLD RISING ON HORIZON OF FUTURE

## BREAKING FREE FROM SHACKLES OF HYPOCRISY

### Those Who Have Fought to Free the World Will Never Again Tolerate the Old Conditions, and Civilization and the Social Order must Undergo a Change in the Process

On a clear day, as the sun sinks in the west, a spreading shadow slowly climbs the eastern sky—the shadow of the globe itself. So, as the flames of war begin to burn themselves out there is rising upon the horizon of the future, mystical and vast, the shadow of a new world.

In the beginning no one anywhere grasped the meaning of the war, and few even realized what it was about. The German raucously repeated their alliterative formula of "world domination or downfall," but without conceiving the gigantic reactions it compelled. The allies, as then constituted, struggled confusedly for a status quo ante—to force the Hunnish flood back within its former confines. As the conflict grew one hypothesis after another was proposed and rejected—"the capitalists' war," "the trade war," "the race war," "the war of penalty for European politics." Gradually the cleavage between kings and people was perceived. Finally, even before the Russian revolution, the issue between slavery and freedom, Lincoln's issue, and the one cause, with a single lamentable exception, for which America has marched to battle, became unmistakably clear.

With that stern and majestic vision wide before us, it is a little disturbing to hear the pacifists still chanting lustily as ever that all war is insane. We may discount the German harmonies in this chorus, but when we hearkened with voices like those of Romain Rolland and Maxim Gorky it is necessary, in order that we may justify ourselves to posterity and know that our new world is not to be builded on a lunatic's dream, to inquire if, or even how, far they are right.

To get at the root of the matter let us conceive an analogy. A man happens to be locked in a room with a murderous madman, just as mankind is locked in the world with German militarism, which, after all, is the perfect poison flower of Germanism. The madman's first, the other's first impulse is defensive—to hold the aggressor. But in the ferocity of the assault he realizes at once that he must subdue that madman or die.

In the atavism of the struggle that follows, the mere physical crash of blow on bone and quivering flesh on sense war doubtless is the dethronement of reason—we are making that the occasion in the effort to destroy militarism, which is the father of wars. But to ignore the fact that the man defending his life with the full fury of his body will, if he survives, return to reason, while the madman never will, and to put them on a parity of dementia is clearly an intellectual crime. And to scream peace at the defender in the midst of his fight is worse than an irresponsible insanity—it is sheer nihilism.

You cannot spread an analogy across the field of German atrocities or the shuddering future of a German triumph, with the bloody pulp of civilization a spawning ground for the morals of the tiger and the shark. But you can sense something of the future of our own world in the first flesh of new values that overwhelms the just man who has faced death and won. He can no longer take life for granted, or the pretenses and falsities which he had regarded as inseparable a part of it. It seems a virgin gift, to be appraised and made use of to a better end.

So it will be with the world. Liberty has been reborn out of this earth, the cry of freedom has been reiterated from such a myriad of throats and in such wracking gasps of choked conviction that its golden syllables will not again be blotted into musty state papers and forgotten. Those who have fought to free the world will not tolerate any more those old shackling hypocrisies, acceptances and inequalities in which we have comfortably wrapped ourselves against the cold wind of truth. The keen air is blowing everywhere now. There has been a thunderous emphasis on old verities, and the common man knows that the old truths are freshly true.—From the New York Tribune.

## Wholesome Substitutes

### Consumers Urged to Use Substitutes for Wheat, Flour, Beef and Bacon

Canadians who are willing to follow the advice of the food controller in order to help save urgently-needed wheat flour, beef and bacon for the soldiers, will find a considerable number of wholesome substitutes.

To save wheat flour, barley may be used for soup and barley flour for thickening; corn meal for bread and cereal; oatmeal for cereal and oat muffins. Potatoes may be used in a variety of appetizing ways—and when they are served bread may sometimes be omitted from the meal. At present the price of corn meal is high, but the new crop in the United States is very large and will be coming on the market soon. The question of price has to be carefully considered by the great majority of people, but those who can afford to do so should substitute in part other meals for wheat meals, as the price of the substitutes should be higher.

For meat, fish is a peculiarly suitable substitute because of the variety available and the abundant sources of supply in the Dominion. Beans have the same food values as meat. By careful selection of other foods the consumption of meat may be very considerably reduced, especially by persons who are not engaged in heavy manual work.

And remember, the primary reason for urging saving of wheat flour, beef and bacon is not economy in cost, but that the soldiers may be supplied with the food which they need.

THE KAISER:—Dear Madame Canada, you've given your sons, why should you give your money as well?
JACK CANUCK:—Because a good housewife knows that a house half-swept isn't swept at all. Canada's Victory War Loan means a clean sweep!

# Germany's Plight

**The Nation Is on the Verge of Bankruptcy**

**Many months ago a group of Germans, who are much clearer in utterance than their nation has been in politics, sat staring at the balance sheet of Germany. After estimating the total wealth of this country and the increment by which that wealth is increased each year, they decided that a war debt of $20,000,000,000 was the dead line which could not be passed except at peril of national bankruptcy.**

But since that time the limit fixed has been exceeded. A new loan became necessary; $5,000,000,000 was needed, but the loan was pared down to $4,000,000,000. This brings the war debt up to $24,000,000,000 which means an annual interest charge of $1,200,000,000 if even if the rate really were as low as 5 per cent. To that total add the $700,000,000 which the imperial government requires for its upkeep in time of peace. Plainly more German loans would spell national ruin, because they would mean that the entire annual increase in German wealth would be devoured by the interest charge and the government expense.

No one has any idea that Germany will stop fighting for lack of printed money but the German men of business must see the utter folly of going so far that peace would instantly bring on financial paralysis.

Moreover, Germany rightly should restore Belgium and northern France. That may mean billions. Yet the Germany which must start at the bottom will be mortgaged up to her eyes.

The clear-headed men of German finance must face the grim fact that their whole nation is on the verge of bankruptcy. Peace could not come too quickly to avert a collapse from which the German people could not rise to their feet in fifty or one hundred years.

Desperate imperialist gamblers want to send good money after bad in the hope that victory and the interest which they could afford with it can still be obtained. But this delusion surely can no longer be shared by any large section of the German nation.

Seeing nothing but a world triumph, Germany's rulers have had no plan except success. Their financing has been wild. They have even paid the interest on one loan from the proceeds of the next. They have disregarded arithmetic as they have disregarded international ethics and psychology.—From the Boston Globe.

## The Patronage Evil

**First Steps Taken in Civil Service Reform**

There are certain obvious "first steps" in carrying out the reform of the Dominion civil service, as promised in the union government's initial manifesto. **The civil service commission of Ottawa has been asked** to report on a plan for liberating the thousands of government employes outside of Ottawa from the fetters of the local patronage committees, so that appointments and promotions shall be determined through the civil service commission-or alone. While ultimately all government officers, whether in Ottawa or in the "outside service" must be brought under the operation of the merit system, certain branches of the government's work call for immediate application of the new plan for the riddance of patronage. It is doubtless highly desirable that not even a janitor's clerk or a post office should be manipulated by any local political ring, but it is of much more account that the members of technical services should come in for the first application of patronage relief. One of these technical services is the Dominion forestry branch, with a large staff of field rangers responsible for the protection from fire of the enormous areas of forest in the prairie provinces and a section of British Columbia. Since the formation of the forestry branch the greatest handicap on its usefulness to the people of Canada has been political interference with appointments in the field services. These services including not only fire ranging and inspection, but the important tree nursery work of growing supply Western farmers with shade trees and shelter belts. Such a responsibility as devolves upon the Dominion forestry branch and other technical services ought to be freed with a minimum delay from the blight of the patronage business. If there is to be any practical intention of the civil service merit plan in to the "outside services," the technical departments which suffer most gravely are due for prompt action.

**German Sub in Central Park**

A captured German submarine has arrived in New York. It will be placed on exhibition in Central Park where New Yorkers can safely view one of the kaiser's underwater terrors from terra firma.

The U-boat is the U-C5. It is a submarine minelayer, and was captured by the British in the North Sea. It was brought to New York by a liner.

In Central Park, the submarine will be used as a rallying point for Liberty Loan meetings.

**Let Contract for Big Tunnel Soon**

Contract for boring a tunnel under the Red river at Brina on Lake water pipe line will be let shortly and the work carried on during the winter. The tunnel will cut through solid limestone rock nearly 100 feet below the surface of the river. The only danger the engineers apprehend is the occurrences of fissures in the rock which may let water into the tunnel—in such case compressed air will be used.—Manitoba Free Press.

## War Time and The Feeble-Minded

**An Opportunity for Training the Mentally Deficient for Useful Labor**

"The ocean of life is strewed with human derelicts of every kind. Some of these wrecks are rudderless, some water-logged, some are hulks broken masts and spars and some are turned turtle; all are helpless crafts unable to pursue the course of life. All are sources of danger to other wayfarers.

"Their lives must be preserved, and the best must be done for them, sometimes at great cost and trouble to the competent and self-supporting members of the community. The forms of incompetency of the derelicts are many and their requirements multiform."

Among those contributing to the class of human derelicts the feebleminded take a prominent place. Careful investigation discloses that in Canada we have no less than 15,000 who are mentally defective and that from sixty-five to eighty per cent. of these are so by heredity. From these, and principally from the feeble-minded, come many of our juvenile delinquents and dependents, our vagrants, criminals, and those given to social vice. That the problem is serious none will deny. Experience has taught that neglect costs more than proper care.

An opportunity for training the feeble-minded in Canada not afforded by the war-time demand for increased food supply.

At Rome, N.Y., a state institution for the feeble-minded has been training the better-grade boys and men to become farmers. The work has been done, beginning ten years ago, under the supervision of a normal man and his wife, who know farming. All the work is done in the various colonies by the boys and the two people in charge, with the result that they are self-supporting including all expense and 5 per cent. on the investment.

During the period of training the boys help surrounding farmers in the busy season. They receive from ten cents an hour to each boy, who is frequently able to pay for his clothing, food and amusements, and also puts some in the saving bank.

After living a year or two on these farms and public that does not know many of the boys are sent out to work for private farmers under contract. The institute will not stop the training the boy gets from this kind of life. The wages received is a minor matter.

The time has come when the support of the defective and dependent classes must no longer be a burden to the state. And especially at this time when the labor of women, and school boys is being proposed as a partial solution of the problem of food shortage, it is time to be instituted with its government; and it is not conscious of the fact that it serves by a ruthless autocracy whose policies are robbing the German people of the life, sole and happiness that they might easily occupy in the world at large.—From the Review of Reviews.

## What Britain is Doing to Save Food

**The Sacrifices by the People of Britain Have Produced Results**

Britain is on rations.

Britain eats war bread.

The weekly bread allowance per person in England is four pounds.

Sale of fresh bread is prohibited. It must be at least 12 hours old.

Meat is prohibited in public eating houses and in the army.

Waste of food is heavily penalized.

The people are "honor bound" to observe the regulations of the food controller.

Kennedy Jones, late director of food economy, under whom the voluntary campaign was organized, reports in a message to the food controller, that in four months the consumption of bread was cut down 20 per cent., and of meat and fat 25 per cent. And this despite the shortage of potatoes and other bread substitutes of which there will be plenty in Canada this fall and winter.

"Eat less Bread" was the slogan in Britain and loyally have the British people done their part.

## Scores Girl Smokers

**M. P.'s Suggestion to Prohibit Cigarettes for Girls Under 21**

Should girl smokers be controlled? T. O. Jacobsen who has urged in parliament that munitions smoking by girls under 21 should be prohibited, gave his reasons to a representative of the London Daily Mail.

A smoker himself, and without any sentimental notions on smoking by women, he has visited many munition factories, and had been concerned to hear of the number of girls under 18 who had taken to have cigarettes in their possession. Doctors had drawn his attention to the matter, pointing out that smoking among young girls was considerably on the increase—the result, no doubt of their larger earnings—and emphasizing the harm, from a physical point of view, which must result from over-indulgence.

"What's a girl in 21," said Mr. Jacobsen, "she will know when to stop But these young girls do not realize the harm they are doing to themselves."

**Belgium to Blame?**

One of the conditions on which Germany agrees to evacuate Belgium is that Belgium guarantee not to "menace" her as she did in 1914. So it wasn't Russia or Great Britain that began the war, after all. It was ferocious Belgium which sprang on innocent, gentle, unprepared Germany!—Victoria Times.

**What of the Loot?**

Germany has taken $1,600,000,000 in cash out of Belgium in addition to the property looted and not replacing the destruction done within the country. Will some Socialist calmly consider that fact and say how it applies to the doctrine of peace without indemnity?—Buffalo Express.

## If Each One Saved A Slice a Day

**Tremendous Saving of Wheat Which Would Result**

"Suppose," writes O. K. Davis, in September Everybody's, "each one of the 20,000,000 families of the United States were to decrease its daily ration by saving just one slice of white bread each day—that is, not actually to cut that slice and put it by to become dry and uneatable—but to reduce its bread consumption by one good slice a day, representing about three-quarters of an ounce of flour. That would be 15,000,000 ounces of flour or 937,500 pounds per day—about 4,750 barrels. The wheat in a barrel of flour averages four one-half bushels, so that these 20,000,000 families in the United States save about 215,000 bushels of wheat. At sixteen bushels of wheat per acre, which is a fair average for wheat production in the United States, that saving of a slice of bread per family per day saves the annual wheat production of 13,350 acres. If that saving were kept up every day for a year by all the 20,000,000 families in the United States it would add the wheat production of nearly 5,000,000 acres to send to our allies on the other side of the Atlantic."

## German Unity

**Probable That the Moral Sense of the People Has Been Destroyed**

President Wilson says the German government is not responsible or representative. Many angry voices from Germany deny the president's allegation. They say that the German government represents the sentiment and spirit of the German nation, regardless of the political system or the electoral machinery. Furthermore, many individual publicists and newspapers in Germany are declearing that the governing machinery in Germany is already a democratic control as that of the United States or England or France.

Now it is conceivable that a pure autocracy might so teach and inspire a nation as to represent it faithfully. It is possible that those news and doctrines may have been so insidiously preached in Germany as to have impaired the moral sense of a nation and to have blinded the people to their own true welfare. The censorship has been very rigid. But the German people have been deceived; hatred has been taught as a religion; a fanaticism begotten of fear has made the German people believe that they are fighting a defensive war for their own existence. Under such circumstances they are not criminal or insane and people. They are easily made to think that the end justifies the means. They slavishly follow the leader who promises necessary victories and promises permanent success.

As things now are, therefore, the German critics of President Wilson may be right in saying that the country stands solidly behind its rulers; is identified with its government; and is not conscious of the degradation wrought by a ruthless autocracy whose policies are robbing the German people of the life, sole and happiness that they might easily occupy in the world at large.—From the Review of Reviews.

**Send Is In**

If you have a bit of news, send it in,
Or a joke that will amuse, send it in.
A story that is true, an incident that's new,
We want to hear from you," send it in.

Never mind about your style,
If it's only worth the while, send it in
With the story make us laugh? Send it in.
Will it make a paragraph? Send it in.
If some good your words can teach,
If some distant reader reach,
If you have a glowing speech, send it in.

Young Otto Wolff of Germany
Is truly doing fine!
For, lo, he has quite recently
Killed Baby Forty-nine!

# To Provide for Allied Armies

**United Kingdom Depending on America for Meat Supplies**

Beef and bacon are needed overseas in increasing quantities. They are foods especially suited to the fighting man, and the men are fighting and those doing heavy physical labor. The scarcity of fodder and the greater call for meat have compelled the allies since the beginning of the war to kill more than 3,500,000 head of their stock animals. Thus the source of their meat is decreasing. At the same time the needs of the soldiers and war workers have increased the necessary meat consumption.

Imports of beef and bacon into Great Britain from Sweden, Denmark and Holland have been reduced to a very small quantity, whereas all three countries formerly supplied large quantities. The United Kingdom is through more than ever upon the North American continent for their commodities. Moreover, the entrance of the United States into the war has greatly increased the requirements of both beef and bacon for the United States army.

The soldiers need beef and bacon and they must be supplied if the civilian populations of Canada and the United States will reduce their consumption of these foods. A saving of one ounce of meat per person per day, and increased production of beef and bacon in this continent would go a long way towards meeting the armies' requirements.

## A Spasm of Hate

**Showing a Sample of Real German Kultur**

A manufacturer in the centre of the Prussian textile industry, has presented Lieut.-Commander Menzel, captain of a submarine which recently sank 53,500 tons of enemy shipping on one expedition, with $1,-937 for distribution to his crew's families. The donor accompanies his gift with the following eloquent outburst of kultur:

"I have placed 5,350 marks (nominally $1,337) at the disposal of your gallant crew for having sent 53,500 tons of enemy cargo space to the bottom. The life of nations comes before the law of nations—certainly before such law as that for the destruction of enemy vessels. That has been patched up for their own benefit by lawyers, professors, and obsequious, hypocritical, Sunday school teachers in America, England France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Greece, Japan, Monaco, Liberia, Siam, Australia, Canada Portugal, Bolivia, Brazil, Morocco, Haiti, Egypt, Guatemala and by those other multicolored battlers for civilization like the Hottentots and the Kaffirs.

"Who today any longer doubts the righteousness of the just cause of our glorious German Fatherland and of the nations united with it? Who does not forse the defeat of perfidious Albion, the land that is ruled by rascally lawyers, and of the other allies who are also led by the nose and shamelessly swindled by their conscienceless lawyers? Hurrah for our deified Lusitania! Hurrah for ets! Imperishable gratitude be theirs!"

**Ramgate Canadian**

A private was in the M.O.'s office the other day. He was carefully dressed buttons and belt clean as could be, when the following conversation took place:

M. O.—Well, my man, how would you like to be my batman?

Private—Well, sir, I'd rather not, as I'm quite satisfied to me, sir.

M. O.—What did you do in civil life, anyway?

Private—I was a professor in McGill University, sir—Hospital News.

**Canada Holds the Record**

To date Australia has contributed 306-000 men to her army. Canada has enlisted about 450,000, and 100,000 more are to be raised under the conscription measure. No other equalled the record of this Dominion.—Montreal Gazette.

# Oesel an Island With a War Record

## HAS BEEN UNDER RULE OF MANY GOVERNMENTS

There are few tracts of Russian soil where Germany will be able to count more friends and more enemies to the square mile than on the little island of Oesel.

The occupation of this island after a combined sea and land attack has been widely-heralded by the Teuton war lords as a brilliant victory.

It will be nothing new to the peasants of Oesel to find a conquering nation over-running their island, for the ancestors and forefathers of these same peasants have watched the tide of battle sweep back and forth across Europe, engulfing them in their course.

But the Esthonians, who comprise the vast majority of the islanders, have rarely been separated from the victors. Dane, Teuton, Swede and Russian have held lordship over this island for many centuries and yet there is no people of Europe that have retained their customs, their language, their dress or their manner of living, with so little change.

A few years after William the Conqueror had landed on the Sussex coast of England and had fought the battle of Hastings, the Danes obtained their first foothold on the western side of the Gulf of Riga and on the Island of Oesel.

For nearly five centuries nobles of some Teutonic order claimed suzerain powers over Oesel and Dago (more generally known as Dagden or by the more euphonious name of Gioma. In 1561 the nobles of the towns of Esthonia and a large number of the townspeople submitted to Eric XIV, of Sweedent and the island of Oesel remained in appanage to Sweden until the signing of the treaty of Nystadt in 1710, when Russia, by the valor of her fleet, won the Gulfs of Riga and Finland. but all that rich maritime territory has now been included in the provinces of Esthonia and Livonia.

In Arensburg, the town in the Island of Oesel, the population is largely of German descent as are also the nobles and clergy throughout the island. The peasants are largely Esthonian and the Russian Orthodox faith finds but few adherents.

In area Oesel is a little over one thousand square miles or almost exactly half of Prince Edward Island. In population it is slightly below the Canadian province with about 85,000 souls.

A large portion of the island is well wooded and forestry is one of the principal industries. Yet there are large open valleys and plateaus in which horses and cattle raising and sheep rearing are carried on to advantage. There is a particular breed of small, hardy ponies that have won a name for themselves. While no bigger than the Shetland breed they are strong and active and immune to the vagaries of climate with less liability to disease.

The coast fisheries are valuable and in addition to the profitable seal hunting there is a good export trade in small game birds that the year have been considered a delicacy fit for the tables of Russian princes and nobles, and which Teuton officers will soon sample at their military messes.

# To Conserve Food Supply

**An Appeal to the Women of Canada By W. J. Hanna, Food Controller**

Every woman in Canada is required for food service. Our domestic consumption of flour, wheat, beef and bacon must be reduced by 25 per cent. If this is not done by us the armies on the battlefield will be greatly handicapped in their struggle for victory. There must be concerted action on the part of the Canadian people to release storable food for export.

The women of Canada have met every appeal that has been made to them so splendidly, I have confidence they will respond to this latest call upon them.

Germany is trying to starve our Mother Country and your boys at the front.

What are you going to do about it?

Ways are before every housewife of the Dominion—in which she can help the food situation materially. Some of these are:

1. By signing the Food Service Pledge.

2. By personal saving of bread and flour in her own home.

3. By personal saving of beef and bacon in her own home.

4. By using perishable foods. (Save the fruit which has been produced so abundantly this summer. Preserve, can, dry and store).

5. By inducing her family more fresh fish instead of beef and bacon.

6. By substituting other cereals like cornmeal, buckwheat flour, rice and oatmeal in place of wheat products.

7. By carefully seeing that good food is not thrown into the garbage can. Every year in this country $850,000,000 worth of good food is wasted by kitchen carelessness.

8. By returning to her home the good old-fashioned doctrine of the clean plate. Do not let the children leave food at their meals. Do not waste it yourself. Waste in war time is a crime.

9. By insisting upon the foolish notion that carefulness in serving food without waste is "stinginess." It is economy—economy of time and a duty to the country.

10. By organizing with other women in your community to carry out the regulations suggested by the food controller.

Women of Canada, your work is of vital importance, and the kitchen dress has been adopted as that which you may serve the empire and humanity even as your men in the trenches. Without your help we can not become effective without your help.

Sign the Food Service Pledge. Organize your household for victory.

## Danger of Anthrax

**Animals That Have Died From This Disease Should Be Burned**

The disease of anthrax occurs among sheep, horses, cattle and other herbivora or grain eating animals. An animal of any of these classes is capable of resisting anthrax infection providing suitable conditions obtain. The disease is also liable to attack human beings although it does not appear epidemically in man. Many cases have been reported where men have died as a result of contracting the disease from the skinning of an infected animal or from handling the wool or skins of animals that have died from the disease.

This information is brought out in Bulletin No. 73 on the care of animals branch of the Dominion department of agriculture entitled "Anthrax." The bulletin is written by Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, pathologist, and deals with the subjects of occurrence, symptoms, methods of infection, diagnosis, etc. It is pointed out that the carcass of the animal that has died of the disease should be destroyed by fire, care being taken that all discharges and litter about the animal be burned with it, even to the halter that it has been wearing. Under no circumstances should the animal be skinned, as this is a most dangerous procedure. Neither should it be buried over in the farm. Deep burial is sometimes resorted to, but it is not nearly so satisfactory as burning.

Veterinarians, farmers and others who have reason to suspect the existence of anthrax should be notified, under the animal contagious diseases act, to promptly notify the minister of agriculture at Ottawa or the district veterinarian, or the nearest veterinary inspector.

## Business Increasing

**Western Canada's Prosperous Condition is Reflected**

Some idea of the volume of business at present being transacted in Western Canada is reflected in the bank clearings of the principal cities of leading Western cities, and a comparison of these figures with those of corresponding periods of last year show remarkable advances. For the week ending October 18 the bank clearings of Winnipeg amounted to more than eighty-two millions of dollars, an increase of approximately forty-four millions over the corresponding week of last year. At Vancouver there was an increase of nearly three and a half millions. Calgary's figures, for the fourth week in succession, were almost double those of last year, being $10,429,475, contrasted with $5,721,558. Cities with a population of less than one million mark are Edmonton, Alberta; Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan while Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Alberta, both show increases of more than 50 per cent.

First Neighbor—My daughter is very patriotic. She isn't going to play any more German music. Second Neighbor—I'm afraid that won't help any. She will probably play something else in place of it.—Judge.

## Remarkable Growth of Munitions Industry

**Canada Builds a Hundred Aeroplanes a Month**

Amazing figures, to illustrate the growth of the munitions industry in Canada since the war, have been presented to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers by Brig.-Gen. Sir Alexander Bertram.

"If shells are shipped overseas by Canada, said Gen. Bertram, would build nineteen Quebec bridges, or build 66 battleships of 18,000 tons each.

If a ship a day, carrying 3,000 tons, sailed from Canada, it would take 273 days to carry overseas Canada's contribution in munitions. The total would fill 39,637 freight cars, a train that would reach the way from Montreal to Toronto, and back to Ottawa. The steel used in these munitions would build two transcontinental railways from Halifax to Vancouver. The total value was $700,000,000, and 400 plants were engaged in the manufacture.

General Bertram declared that it had taken the holocaust of war to enable Canada to find out her possibilities. Among the great undertakings, brought into being in the last eighteen months are the munitions industry, were two new industries, the refining of copper and spelter. Plants have been established for the manufacture of all kinds of explosives. The imperial munitions board had given Canadian firms contracts for the building of all classes of vessels, so that every yard in the country was busy night and day. Eighteen months ago the manufacture of aeroplanes had been undertaken. Today 100 machines per month were being turned out and the output would shortly be doubled. Also electric steel plant to utilize scrap metal that has been built, and would soon produce 4,500 tons monthly for the British government.

The following figures were given as regards shell production: 18-pounder shrapnel, 27,931,714; 18-pounder high explosive 5,300,903; 4.5 high explosive 8,738,470; 60-pounder shrapnel, 1,287,267; 60-pounder high explosive 2,959,626; 8-inch high explosive 747,190; 9.2-inch high explosive 744,119; 6-inch 47,519,404; total tons of steel 1,029,860; cartridge cases 39,655,427; shell forgings 4,-000,000.

After outlining the achievements of Canadian industry, in connection with various kinds of explosives, General Bertram said that the result was a mighty impetus to many the industries in this country. The Dominion would benefit for ages to come.

## Linking Up North Country

**McArthur's Road to Touch Fort Providence "Somewhere in North"**

"All aboard for Fort Providence, Mackenzie River!" How long will it be before such announcement will be heard in the Winnipeg railway depots? I. D. McArthur's Peace River line is rapidly reaching out that way. A charter has been secured as far as Hay Lake, on the north side of the Peace river west of Fort Vermilion, and Mr. McArthur seeks an extension to Fort Providence on Great Slave lake, a place which a few years ago seemed far remote from the possibility of railway communication to Peace River Crossing, and tenders are being called for the erection of a bridge to carry it over the stream. Graders will be at work on the north side of the river preparing for the bridge, and a road will be built through the settlements already established in that part of the Peace River country. This will be the start of the contemplated road to Fort Providence, which will open up valuable rich and varied natural resources —agricultural and pasture lands, timber, minerals and fish.

The steel section of the bridge that is to span the Peace at the Crossing will be 700 feet long, with approaches that will add another seven or eight hundred feet to its length. The settlers on both sides of the river are demanding that provision be made for vehicular traffic when the bridge is constructed and preparations will be made to both the Alberta and federal governments for securing a franchise. It is likely that both governments will be asked to give financial assistance for a vehicular traffic deck. Unless this is done it is felt that it will be many years before the bridge will be available for use of the general public. The estimated cost of the railway bridge proper is $150,000, and the cost of the traffic bridge it is felt would be a great aid in the settlement and development of the country.

## Egg Production

**Great Opportunities Open to the Western Provinces**

Canada has all the requisites for the production of a quantity of eggs in excess of her own requirements and with her favorable climatic conditions can, with proper care and attention, produce quality equal to the best in the world. Only the fringe of production possibilities has been touched as yet in the present. The Western provinces, with their volumes of cheap feed, are the natural home of the egg industry. The bulk of the surplus at the present time comes from the province of Ontario and Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec do not produce sufficient for their own requirements. They must do more; and there is now an opportunity for the three Prairie provinces Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to demonstrate to Canada and the empire as a whole what they can do in this connection in this great hour of trade expansion.—Canadian Thresherman.

**Military Dignity**

"May we have the pleasure of your company this evening, Colonel?"

"Company, madam? I command a regiment."—Boston Transcript.

## Protecting Your Children

**The long, hard school term drains the vitality of growing children and you wonder why they are listless, puny and pale.**

**Every school child will show marked improvement in health and growth if given**

# SCOTT'S EMULSION

**Its rich, uniform cod liver oil gets into their blood and gives them vim, snap and zest. It creates strength to resist school sicknesses, overcome pinched faces, sallow complexions and dull eyes.**

**High authorities have established again and again that cod liver oil promotes growth and energizes the body and brain.**

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 17-15


## Red Man Makes Good In M. H. C. Trade School

**Indians Who Fought in Flanders Take Advantage of Technical Training Offered**

Astride an office stool with his Lynn sleek feet thrust through its rungs, Pte. Albert Styres, a full blooded Mohawk Indian, has embraced the civilization which he fought for in Flanders, and determined to wrest from the future a fortune from white man's business.

Styres was one of the 1,300 Indians who enlisted in the various battalions of the Canadian armies. He crossed with the first division and came back to Canada seriously wounded and so disabled that only the stoic spirit of his forbears stood him against despair.

Spring came, but his ears were stopped to the call of the Red Gods. He asked for a business course and the vocational officers granted it. Today he has mastered typewriting, bookkeeping, shorthand and general office work, and is holding a position which yields him $20 a week at present and the promise of a more golden future.

John Ballentine, a western Indian who enlisted in Battleford, Sask., has been found in gas engineering and made a success of his course.

He had been a farmer but injuries to his knee in a football game behind the lines in a dull moment in the fight, had put him beyond the pale of hard labor, and some training to lighter work by which he could support his wife and four children was necessary.

He had little education to start with, but a man who can boast of sniping 8 Germans, and prove the figure by notches on his gun can be trusted to find a way.

What the war and the association of the red man with the white, common interests, and common opportunity with mean to the Canadian Indian and his future has been found an interesting subject among the sociologists who have seen them at work in the vocational training schools.


## $100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.


### German Pledges Useless

No nation can believe any pledge which the present rulers of Germany can give, because of the word of these rulers, their conception of humor, and their fundamental conceptions of right and wrong have been proved by their systematic acts on both sides of the Atlantic to be utterly and wholly unworthy of trust. We are not going to discuss our terms. When the central powers are ready to withdraw, immediately and unconditionally, from the conquered territories and to repair the ravages they have committed, it will be time to begin talking about peace. —London Times.


## Countless Women find—

that when suffering from nervousness, sick headache, dizzy spells and ailments peculiar to their sex—nothing affords such prompt and welcome relief, as will follow a few doses of

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

A proven women's remedy, which assists in regulating the organs, and re-establishing healthy conditions. Beecham's Pills contain no habit-forming drug—leave no disagreeable after-effects. They are—

## Nature's aid to better Health

Directions Special Value to Women are with every box. Sold everywhere. In boxes. 25c.


## The Overseas Tongue

**Accents of Overseas Soldiers a Source of Mystery to London Scribe**

One of my correspondents is puzzled by the accents of our soldiers from overseas. Many of the Australians and New Zealanders, he points out, talk the most flagrant Cockney, though they never had been in Britain before the war; and the accents of the Canadians with a well-defined Scottish lilt and burr is legion, all these cases, he suggests, the accent and idiom are acquired from emigrated parents who take a pride not only in retaining but in emphasizing the dialect of their native lands. But a few of the Canadian soldiers have even a working knowledge of Scottish Gaelic. But how in each of these cases, do local or racial peculiarities manage to survive when, we know, even a provincial "burr" gradually disappears when its owner brings it to London?—Westminster Gazette.


**ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT**

**No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!**

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.


## Finding Enemy U-Boats

**Locating Device Improved After 40,000 Suggestions**

Important progress has been made in the problem of locating submarines, and the detection of submarines by a comparatively simple matter, Secretary Daniels said, in a statement at Washington, commenting on 40,000 separate suggestions, plans or models of devices submitted to the naval consulting board since the United States entered the war against Germany.

"The idea that the submarine will be overcome by a miraculous invention is not now seriously considered," the secretary said, "but the intimate knowledge the civilian obtains on this subject, the more confident he is that the submarine can be caught by persistent hunting down by the vessels specially built for most afraid. This is the armed service boat, equipped with all the latest scientific devices and employed in the modern torpedo boat destroyers. Foreign naval authorities have frankly stated their admiration for the degree of perfection of American designs."


**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**


## Excursions East and West

**C.P.R. Eastern Excursions During December Will Be Popular**

Daily during December Special Round Trip Excursion Rates will be in effect to practically all points in Eastern Canada. On certain dates during December, January and February low round trip fares to Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster will also be effective. The two trans-continental trains every day both east and west via the Canadian Pacific Railway, (which has become known as "The World's Greatest Highway") are Canada's finest and afford travelling without the annoyance of transfer and with no thought regarding checked baggage until arrival at destination. Those contemplating travelling are advised to make arrangements with agents or ports from the officers of the C.P.R. indicate an extra heavy excursion travel this year.

Request full information from any gent of the company who will make arrangements and secure your reservation.

### Cannot Forgive or Forget

To forgive and forget the horrors that have accompanied German colonizing methods would be as fatuous as forgiving the depredations of a tiger or forgetting what are his predatory propensities. If any colonizing race of mankind, since the cruel days of Ass-rian deportations, has shown itself unworthy of being trusted with the control of native races it is German.—Nineteenth Century.

## Chances of War

**"Twenty-nine Chances to One Your Boy Returns**

Well-informed military men say that it your boy goes to the front:

He has twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

He has ninety-eight chances of recovering from a wound to two chances of dying.

He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb.

He will live five years longer because of physical training.

He is freer from disease in the army than in civil life.

He has better medical care at the front than at home.

In other wars from ten to fifteen men died from disease to one from bullets.

In this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets.

This war is less wasteful of life than any other in history.

Only 10 per cent. of all Canadians disabled for further service have been physically unable to engage in their former occupations.

If your boy is one of the 10 per cent. the government will re-educate him in another vocation at which he can earn a living.


**CHILBLAINS** Easily and Quickly Cured with **EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** For Sale by All Dealers DOUGLAS & CO. Proprietors Nanaimo Ont


## Fightin' Sons-of-Guns

**The Canadians are Always There With the Punch**

In common with a large portion of the American public I long harbored a suspicion that the publicity Canadians were receiving now their achievements in France might possibly be explained on the ground of propaganda. That was doing them an injustice. Though certain crack British regiments are unsurpassed by any troops in the world, the fact remains that the Canadian army, as a whole constitutes the most formidable weapon of its size on earth. This statement does not represent any valueless personal prejudice, but is opinion of military experts.

The Canadians are always there with the punch. No matter how badly mauled they may be they come back with a kick like Missouri mule—and you may have noticed how often when there's a particularly hard nut to crack, they get the job.

Even the enemy tacitly confessed their worth. After torrents of rain had temporarily halted the attacks at Lens in August, German militarist correspondents wrote gleefully to their newspapers: "Sir Douglas Haig has discovered that even his Canadians are not the equal of the German soldiers."

The men from the Dominion are wonders at making the best of circumstances. You could set down a bunch of Canadians on a desert island and in two weeks they'd have a football team, and the secretary would be sending challenges broadcast to the cannibals of all the adjacent territory. And there would be a tug-of-war team in kilts, and a box-ing bout between the lightweight champions of Winnipeg, Calgary, the Peace River valley, Rouen and Havre, and the contestant who had beaten everything of his class in Sorel, Three Rivers, Lachine, Calais or Boulogne-sur-Mer, Pattullo in Saturday Evening Post.

In an infantile complaints that are the result of the depredations of worms in the stomach and intestines Miller's Worm Powders will be found an effective remedy. They attack the cause of these troubles, and by expelling the worms from the system, insure an orderly working of the system, without which the child cannot enjoy its strength or thrive. These powders mean health and improvement.

### Mustn't Even Howl

The Norwegian newspapers are warned by a leading German statesman that if they don't quit protesting against the murder of Norwegian seamen by German cruisers on the high seas, something sudden and unpleasant will happen to Norway. Unhappy Norway! She is not to be allowed even privilege of howling when she is hurt.—Washington Herald.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

### Town Hunger

God made this country and man made the town, but the devil made the cities, and the world is so constituted that trenches avoid towns. Any one sick of town life has only to go to Snakl.

And then what? Says a British officer: "Before the war I delighted in the country and perhaps after the war I shall come to feel its charm again. But, after three years of soldiering, rural places weary me. In England there is no parallel for the bleak, detached life one may have to lead over the water. You may go for six weeks without the sight of a woman. The craving for a sight of shops and thronged pavements must be very common among our troops. For the present I love towns—all towns, so they be peopled with living men and women."—Chicago Tribune.

### Crimes as Blunders

A German paper refers to Count von Luxburg's conduct in Argentina as "a blunder." The attitude is typical.

Crimes committed by German agents are blunders if discovered; otherwise, they are good deeds done for the glory of the fatherland.—Montreal Star


# GET RID OF Pimples

**Quickly, Easily and Cheaply by Using Cuticura**

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better for all skin and scalp troubles, as well as for every-day toilet purposes.

**Sample Each Free by Mail**

With 32-p. Skin Book. For samples address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.


## SERIOUS ILLNESS AVOIDED

Many a serious illness has been avoided by the prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually enrich and purify the blood, and in this way build up the system, tone the stomach, invigorate the nerves and invigorate the vital organs.

Serious diseases generally come from some simple disorder that has been neglected. Therefore any thinning of the blood should be looked upon as a warning sign, and more serious illness should be avoided by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the case of young girls and women the blood is peculiarly liable to get out of order—to become thin and watery—and to lead to a general breakdown in health. This can be avoided by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are suitable for the most delicate constitutions. These pills will give you a new appetite, improve your digestion, tone and strengthen weakened nerves, banish depression and lack of energy, clear the complexion of pimples and blotches, cure pain in the back and general weakness, cause the disappearance of headaches, dizziness and heart fluttering. Give these pills a fair trial and you will soon note a wonderful change in your condition. Your spirits will brighten, good health and strength will return, and you will feel like a new person. You can confirm these statements by enquiring among your friends almost anywhere, as thousands and thousands of penniless sufferers have been restored to new health and energy by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### We Are the Millions

The nation is made up of you and me. We are the millions. Whenever we "get together" to do" the big things your community longs to see accomplished for its certain good, the point the finger at yourself as one who says, "Thou art the man." The power of our country and our city is created for good or evil, by making common cause—under an inspired and an unselfish leadership. If it comes by putting whatever eggs we have in one basket and putting that basket in the hands of those we can trust.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The various governments will be faced with a serious economic deficiency of some of the principal foodstuffs, threatening, quite possibly extensive local starvation; with huge deficiencies in such materials as the metallic ores, coal, timber, hides, oil, wool, rubber, potash, etc., and with such a scarcity of merchant shipping and railway wagons and such a dilapidation of all the ways of land transport as seriously to aggravate all the shortages of commodities.—Contemporary Review.


Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

FOR **CONSTIPATION**

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish billousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up bad complexion. Genuine bears signature

Brent Good

**PALE FACES** Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood **Carter's Iron Pills** Will help this condition


## Germany Aims to Dominate Industry

**What Must Inevitably Result From German Military Success**

A point which has been too little dwelt upon in the discussions of the war was brought out strongly by the president—that this is not merely a war for political power, but a struggle between opposing industrial systems and ambitions. It was not alone for the purpose of dominating the politics of the world that Germany built this bloody it was even more for the purpose of dominating and controlling the industry of the world—of making the industry of all other nations subject to that of Germany, dependent on conditions prevailing in Germany, of compelling all other industry to pay tribute to Germany. This was the great economic purpose to be achieved by political world-domination. It was the German idea of an economic place in the sun. It was the stake by the winning of which the war might be made economically worth (to Germany) every item of its cost. It is what must inevitably result from German military success.—From the Buffalo Express.


**A Western Admission**

The supposed tyranny of "nonarchial England" doesn't exist. The fact is the government of England is more responsive to public opinion than our own, because prime minister is not chosen for a fixed term. The holds office only so long as a majority in the house of commons supports him. If the members hear from "the folks back home" they can upset the government any day.—Washington Post.


## Peanuts to the Rescue

**The Humble Peanut Would Appear To Be of Some Considerable Importance**

The peanut produces not only food for the farmer, grain and forage for stock. Peanut hay is equal to clover and alfalfa as a forage; while hogs are fattened on the nuts, which they harvest themselves, making as high as 400 pounds of meat to the acre.

A human food the roasted peanut is said to be an almost complete ration, while about all in none one of the dependable sources for the vegetable oils that are compensating for the failing supply of animal fats. Cottonseed oil has already become a favorite shortening in the American kitchen, and much of the so-called olive oil we use is squeezed from the peanut.

The peanut in this year of war is bringing up the fat reserves, and in no poor way either, for it furnishes a perfect substitute for butter. Better the ground peanut is rapidly coming into popular favor and is driving out much of the adulterated dairy butter off the American sandwich.

Thus the little peanut, humble though it be, has already braced up the lean pork barrel, has supported the tottering cotton crop, has laid the lard firkin under a tribute of thanks, while not one jot abating its perdicious wiles enter into its composition. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its healing virtues.

### Spoke Without Thinking

As the doctor was showing some friends through an insane asylum he drew their attention to a stately old woman wearing a paper crown. He explained that she imagined she was the queen of England, and for their amusement he advanced toward her with a courtly bow and said: "Good morning, your majesty."

The old woman looked at him and returned scornfully: "You're a fool, sir."

The doctor was greatly astonished, but mentally collapsed when one of the party remarked, innocently: "Why, doctor, she was sane enough then."


**Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.**


## An Incident of War

**Prussian Hopes Clinging Desperately to Delusions**

Germany's success on the Italian front is of no greater consequence than other successes she has had at widely separated points. It is not nearly so consequential and important as successes obtained by the allies, as those they are achieving right now in France and Belgium. If the Italian power of offensive is utterly broken, Italy will be still serviceable to the entente, for she can continue to keep many Teutonic divisions employed. Russia, politically chaotic, disunited, driven out of half its dominion; Serbia, a refugee nation; all these are performing a part of value in keeping the legions of Germans, Austro-Hungarians, etc., in camps far from the point where they are essential to the kaiser. Repulses of allied arms at other points are counted by their successes on the western front, but they lead to anything but Prussian hopes clinging desperately to the delusion that peace may come through negotiations, Germany thus gaining a "war map" advantage. That is the thing that prolonga the war. That is what compels the allies to exert themselves more and more. A negotiated peace would be tatamount to German victory.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.


**Monsieurs**

For 17 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in my foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT, so soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to Iroquois any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours,
ERNEST LEVEILLE.
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1908.

**Railroad Men**

These men know from experience that Minard's Liniment will take the stiffness out of joints and the soreness out of muscles—And it's so convenient! No rubbing required. It quickly penetrates and brings relief. Easy to apply and cleaner than musty plasters or ointments.

Always have a bottle in the house for rheumatic aches, lame back, sprains and strains.

Generous sized bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

**Sloan's Liniment** KILLS PAIN



*Minimize The Fire Peril By Using*

# EDDY'S

**Chemically Self-Extinguishing**

## "Silent 500s"

*The Matches With "No Afterglow"*

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.



**SAVE THE CALVES**

McQUEEN'S KALE SAVER

Mixtures giving best results in Abortion, Sterility and Premature Calving, use one handful to cattle treated 10 minutes, use one half of our regular feed and get satisfied return or your money. McQUEEN'S KALE SAVER sells 25 pounds for $2.00 and is prized matter. Send for printed matter.

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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, N. J. THERAPION** Used in French Hospitals for years for all forms of SEXUAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD, NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAK BACK & KIDNEYS, WORRY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISONS, ETC. Especially recommended for LOST VITALITY. ONE DOLLAR PER BOX. Sent prepaid to any address in plain wrapper. Write for free booklet. Sold in Canada by THE THERAPION CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LTD. 1 Queen St. East, Toronto, Ont. Sold in Winnipeg by Hudson's Bay Co. and Lamb's Drug Store. Sold in Edmonton by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Calgary by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Regina by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Saskatoon by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Moose Jaw by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Prince Albert by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Vancouver by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Victoria by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in New Westminster by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Nanaimo by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Kamloops by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Nelson by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Fernie by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Cranbrook by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Prince Rupert by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Dawson by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Whitehorse by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Atlin by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Prince George by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Prince Rupert by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Dawson by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Whitehorse by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Atlin by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Prince George by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd.

**THERAPION** Used in French Hospitals for years for all forms of SEXUAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD, NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAK BACK & KIDNEYS, WORRY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISONS, ETC. Especially recommended for LOST VITALITY. ONE DOLLAR PER BOX. Sent prepaid to any address in plain wrapper. Write for free booklet. Sold in Canada by THE THERAPION CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LTD. 1 Queen St. East, Toronto, Ont. Sold in Winnipeg by Hudson's Bay Co. and Lamb's Drug Store. Sold in Edmonton by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Calgary by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Regina by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Saskatoon by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Moose Jaw by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Prince Albert by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Vancouver by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Victoria by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in New Westminster by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Nanaimo by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Kamloops by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Nelson by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Fernie by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Cranbrook by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Prince Rupert by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Dawson by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Whitehorse by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Atlin by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd. Sold in Prince George by Hudson's Bay Co. and Gillespie Hardware Co. Ltd.

**COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND** A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength, No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price and this advertisement. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO. Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor.)

**TYPHOID** is no more necessary than smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the absolute safeness and efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Its vaccination NOW may protect you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from its use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCERS VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE



**MONEY ORDERS**

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.


### Meant Well

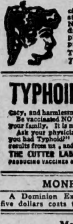
"What do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police court the other day.

"What do I know of his character? I know it to be unbleachable, your honor," he replied with much emphasis.

"I never read what the newspapers say about me," remarked the pompous statesman.

"Well that helps to account for it." "To account for what?"

"The things the newspapers have lately been saying about you."—Washington Star.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURES RHEUMATISM BACKACHE BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES

25 PILLS 25¢

# FAX-WILSON FUN COMPANY

— WILL PLAY AT —

THE ELECTRA THEATRE

— AT —

**Munson, Monday, Dec. 24**

Varied program of Comic Songs--Variety of Costumes--An evening of Mirth and Merriment

Prices: - $1.00, 75c and 25c

Tickets on sale at McLeod's Hardware



# When in Town . . .

EAT at

— the —

**Munson Hotel Dining Room**

W. J. Westran

Regular Meals 50c Meal Tickets $7.00



# MR. FARMER

Why not have a name for your farm, and use printed stationery---paper and envelopes. You sure must have letters written from your home. Well it costs no more to use high-class, printed stationery, which will give your correspondence a more tasty appearance, as well as advertise your farm. . .

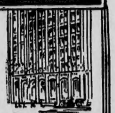
**Try the Munson Mail**



# SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MAIL $1.50 A YEAR

*First and Last—A Newspaper*

SUBSCRIBE
To THE CALGARY HERALD
ALBERTA'S GREATEST DAILY



## *The Weather*

WEATHER conditions are beyond human control, but they are not beyond human prediction. Every community has its weather prophet, nor is he without honor in his own land. His, however, is a limited viewpoint. Seldom can he predict far in advance.

## *Foster's Weather Forecasts*

published exclusively by THE HERALD afford a summary of weather probabilities for weeks ahead. Many farmers owe their crop success to careful study and observance of these marvelous forecasts.

***Special Trial Subscription Offer—4 Months ONE DOLLAR***

The regular subscription price to The Herald is $4.00 a year by mail, but if you cut out this advertisement and send it with your name, P.O. address and ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) to the Circulation Manager, The Herald, Calgary, you will receive The Herald daily for four months.

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# . THE LOCAL ROUNDUP .

### NOTICE TO OUR READERS

All notices of entertainments socials and other events where admission is charged, collections taken, or articles sold, will hereafter be charged for at the regular rate, 10 cents per count line. Cash must accompany order.

Fax-Wilson Fun Co headquarters for fun. Monday, Dec. 24th.

Rev. T. E. Armstrong spent several days in Calgary this week.

J. G. Porter of Calgary spent the past week in Munson.

Mr. Jas. McLeod was a Calgary visitor this week.

Mrs. Prest left last Tuesday for Calgary where she will spend a few days.

Wm. Doyle and family left Monday for Victoria B. C. where they will spend the winter months.

See ad. in this issue re dates of free engine school in Calgary.

W. B. Walred

Don't forget the Fax-Wilson Fun Co. at the Electra Theatre on Christmas Eve.

Mrs. A. Trelford has moved into town where she will spend the winter months.

N. Beaudet left Tuesday for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will undergo treatment for rheumatism

M. C. Switzer and wife of Drumheller, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Several sleigh loads from town attended the dance at the White Star School last night.

Mrs. A. Findlay was taken to a Calgary hospital today to undergo medical treatment.

Chas. Museus and family left Wednesday for their old home in Wisconsin where they will spend a few months.

Mrs. Armstrong left Wednesday for Carstairs and other points where she will spend the holiday season visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Trick, who has held the position of stenographer in the Royal Bank for several months, has resigned her position and left today for her home in Agassiz, B. C.

L. C. Jackson and wife, accompanied by Mrs. Jackson's father, Mr. McKay, left Monday for California where they will spend the winter.

Miss Mabel Lambert and Miss Kathleen Bishop have returned home for the Christmas holidays from the Olds School of Agriculture where they have been attending college for the past few months.

The Draw for the gramaphone raffle will be held at Whyte & Co. store at 5 o'clock on Saturday, Dec. 22nd. This Edison gramaphone was raffled by Mrs. Robinson who disposed of all the tickets herself and who is donating all the proceeds to the Red Cross.

The Mail has just received a shipment of the latest copyright books by best modern authors; also a fine assortment of Xmas stationary in fancy boxes. Call and make your selection early as they are going fast.

The local railway depot is the scene of much activity these days. During the week several Munson persons left via the Canadian Northren for a visit to their old homes in the East. A few also left for a visit south and to the Pacific Coast. This season they will travel Canadian Northern all the way.

The members of the Tommies Helders' Club met at the parsonage on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18th. to bid farewell to Miss Elsie Trick before her departure to her home in Agassiz, B. C. During the evening the guest of honor was the recipient of many dainty handkerchiefs in a handkerchief shower. The best wishes of all follow Miss Trick to her home.

The Farmers' Elevator will be closed from Saturday to Wednesday, Dec. 22nd. to 26th.

—If you want to sell your farm while the prices are high, list with L. C. Jackson & Co., Munson. 25

Mrs. H. L. Imerson returned last week from Calgary, where she underwent an operation. She very much improved in health.

Mrs. Winter went to Calgary this week to visit her daughter, Mrs. Graham, who is sick in one of the hospitals.

Just received several copies of that new book, "Kitchener and other poems" by Robert J. C. Stead of Calgary, also many other copyright books. The Mail.

F. T. Williams of Crossfield. was a caller in town today. Mr. Williams has purchased 3 quarters of land south of Delia and, with his family will reside there in future.

A grand New Year's Eve. Ball will be held in the Electra Theatre on Monday eve., Dec. 31. Supper will be served in the hall. Admission, gents $1.00.

An invitation is extended to all the children of Munson and district to come to the Childrens' Treat Sat. Dec. 22nd. from 2 till 5 o'clock. A collection will be taken for the Belgian Children's Relief Fund.

Dr. G. M. Gibson opened an office in Drumheller last week and from now on will make his headquarters there. Mrs. Gibson and family will remain in town until the spring before moving. Their departure from Munson will be regretted by their many friends.

### RED CROSS NOTES

A Concert will be given under the auspices of the Red Cross on Thurs. Jan. 3rd. in the Electra theatre. Tickets will be on sale shortly. Please remember the date.

A number of fruit cakes remaining after filling the Xmas socks and 3 doz. magazines were shipped to the Ogden Home.

The following shipment was sent this week to headquarters: 4doz. and 4 flannel binders; 9 many-tailed bandages; 4 day shirts; 2 surgeons shirts; 1 helpless shirts; 1 dressing gown; 1 pr. of pyjamas.

We acknowledge with gratitude the following donations: Mrs. Wasson, $1; Mrs. Pete Murray, $5; Mr. Donald Fraser, $13; Mrs. Ferguson, 2 pr., socks, one pair donated.

—We have many quarters, halves and sections of Hudson's Bay and other raw land yet for sale. Buy from us. L. C. Jackson & Co.

### SOMETHING NEW ALL THE TIME

Another "Transcontinental" feature developed by the Canadian Northern is a travellers' shop, operated by the observation car porter on all Eastern Canada and Pacific Coast trains. His stock will consist of a complete list and good supply of all articles the traveller is likely to forget or overlook, or might wish to purchase as an afterthought, everything from shoe laces and collar buttons to smelling salts and bonbons. The Canadian Northern railway is springing something new every day now.

### A NEW RECORD IS ESTABLISHED

(Continued from page one)

al and selling advertisements in the press.

At the conclusion of the campaign Sir Thomas White, in a telegram to J. H. Woods, President of the Canadian Press Association, Inc., expressed his sincere thanks for the fine spirit and splendid energy shown by the press and his opinion that the press had every reason to congratulate itself upon the character and effectiveness of the advertising propaganda.

Try the Mail job Department for printing of all kinds. Printing done on the shortest notice.

### Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—6326.

For writing pads, Envelopes, scribblers, pencils, office supplies, etc. try the Mail office.


**DR. F. L. HUMESTON**
DENTIST
Successor to Dr. Piper, Drumheller

Have discontinued my trips to Delia and Craigmyle and will be permanently located here over the Drumheller Drug store



**W. C. KING**
Provincial Auctioneer

Provincial Live Stock Inspector.

Horses Bought and Sold

MUNSON - - ALBERTA



**L. C. JACKSON & COMPANY**
Real Estate & Financial Brokers
NOTARIES CONVEYANCERS
OFFICIAL AUDITORS AUCTIONEERS
Insurance Money to Loan Marriage Licenses

Agents for Hudson's Bay Lands
Agents for Munson Townsite
FARMS FOR SALE ON ANY TERMS
MUNSON - - - ALBERTA



## Can you Afford to Smoke?

Why of course—what does the cost of two or three cigars a day amount to?

But their cost, if invested in an Imperial Life policy, might mean the difference between poverty and comfort for your family after your death.

Think of it—a quarter a day—for a man between 25 and 30 will maintain approximately $4,000 of life assurance.

And the $4,000 in cash will be there for your wife and family immediately, if you own an Imperial policy, and your call should come suddenly.

You can afford to smoke, sure! But you can also afford an Imperial Home Protection policy to protect your wife and little ones.

Ask for full particulars to-day. Address

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE**
**Assurance Company of Canada**
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
G. C. DUNCAN, Agent, MUNSON, ALTA.

Copyright

# GIFT BOOKS

There is no more acceptable and appropriate gift than a Book. We have a large assortment just in, including a large number of reprints from last year's copyrights and many of the leading writers'

**LATEST COPYRIGHTS**

including The Major, by Ralph Connor, Next of Kin by Nellie McClung and a number of others

**FANCY BOXED CHRISTMAS STATIONERY**

A nice assortment to choose from at prices ranging from 40c to $3.60 per box

**The MUNSON MAIL**